NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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A conferma delle istruzioni generali date sin dal settembre 1937, si ricorda alle ditte regolarmente iscritte a questa Camera di Commercio, che nessuna autorità straniera, per nessuna ragione può richiedere esibizione di documenti, controllo di registri, contratti, ecc., e neppure richiedere dirette informazioni verbali, senza aver prima debitamente informato il. R. Consolato Generale d'Italia, ed averne ottenuto regolare nulla osta. -3103

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Ekstraordinaer Generalforsamling afholdes Fredag den 31. Marts d.A., Kl.19.30, i "Grand Danois" 990 Bubbling Well Road.

Dagsorden: Bekraeftelse af det paa den ordinaere Generalforsamling vedtagne Aendringsforslag til Vedtaegterne.

BESTYRELSEN. 11433

COUNTRY CLUB

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members are hereby informed that the Annual General Meeting will be held at the Club on Tuesday, April 4, 1939 at 6 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
ALAN WHEEN,
Secretary. 11419

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
LAURA FRANCISCA BUCHANAN
Deceased.

Cause No. 4389, Estate No 2268
Filed at Shanghai, China, this 2nd day of March, 1939
WILLIAM T. COLLINS, *Clerk.*

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the estate of Laura Francisca Buchanan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 6, 1939, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

EDWIN LESTER ARNOLD,
Temporary Administrator & Collector.
c/o Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.

FRANKLIN & HARRINGTON,
Attorneys for Administrator,
Shanghai, China. 11295

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THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY OF CHINA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debenture Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Monday, March 20, 1939, to Friday, March 31, 1939, (both days inclusive), for the preparation of Interest Warrants in respect of the arrears of interest due for the half year ended September 30, 1938 and also for the current half year's interest due on March 31, 1939.

By Order of the Board,
TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
Secretaries.
9 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, March 14, 1939. 11421

To-day's Events

MARCH

15 Royal Empire Society cocktail party, Masonic Hall, 6.30-8
15 Casa d'Italia: Ballo di Mezza Quaresima, 9.30 p.m.
15 Hungarian National Holiday
15 First Chinese mass marriage (1935)

Coming Events

MARCH

16 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
16 B.W.A. Musical and Dramatic Section Concert and Tea, 4.30
16 Catholic Federation Annual General Meeting, 6
16 For. Y. Debate: 'Sword Mightier Than Pen,' 9
17 Y.W.C.A. Musical Tea, 5
17 St. Patrick's Ball, C.S.F., 9.30
18 Shanghai Players in Monteverde's 'Orpheus,' special matinee, Lyceum, 3
18 Shanghai United Hockey Club Annual Ball, Foreign Y.M.C.A., 8
18 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
18 'Coq d'Or,' Ballet, Russe, Lyceum, 9
19 'Coq d'Or,' Ballet, Russe, Lyc., 2.15
19 'Coq d'Or,' Ballet, Russe, Lyceum, 9
19 Municipal Orchestra Symphony Concert, Lyceum, 5.15
20 Grand Sacred Concert, Community Ch., 9
21 International (Y.W.C.A.) Business Girls' Dinner, A.W.C., 6.30
21 Vladimir Havsky in a Piano Concert at the Lyceum, 9
21 For. Y. Lecture: 'Social Responsibility of the Engineer,' 9
22 S.S.P.C.A. Bridge/Mahjongg, AWC, 3
22 Theosophical Society, 75 Jessfield Road, Public Lecture, 6
22 German A.D.C. 'Parkstrasze 13,' Lyceum, 9
22 1st Annual Dinner Dance, Missouri Society of China; Farren's Nursery
23 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
23 Western (Extra-Settlement) Association ann. gen. meeting, 27 The Bund, 5
23 Royal Asiatic Society Lecture
23 V. Valin's gala performance, 'Blue Mazurka,' L. Opera by F. Lehar, Lyc., 8.45
23 B.U.S.C. Lecture by Dr. Blakelock on 'Immunity' at 114 Peking Road, at 6
23 For. Y. Debate: 'Social Service vs Faith,' 9
24 'A' Coy., S.V.C., Annual Dance, C.S.F.
25 'Blue Mazurka,' L. Opera, Lyc., 8.45
25 'The 12 Jolly Ones,' songs, dance and humour, American Women's Club, 9
26 'Blue Mazurka,' L. Opera, Lyc., 8.45
28 A.W.C. bridge and mahjongg, 3
29 K.D.S. Ann. mtg. at 158 Edinburgh Rd., Tea 4.30, Business 5.30
29 Union Ch. ann. mtg. and supper, 7.30
30 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
30 For. Y. Debate: 'Machine Enslaves Mankind,' 9
31 S'hai R.U.F.C. Dance, Country Club.
31 Ex-Gunners' Dinner, Cockpit
31 Shanghai Camera Club, Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9

APRIL

1 21st Anniv. Formation R.A.F. and R.A.F.A. Reunion. Dinner, 'The Dome'
1 Oxford & Cambridge Society Dinner
5 Cathedral School Old Boys' Assn. Annual Dinner, Air Defence Club
6 Rummage Sale, U.C. Hall, Limbless Fund

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General Managers.
Shanghai, March 10, 1939. 11132

THE CONSOLIDATED RUBBER ESTATES (1914) LTD.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, March 22, 1939, at 11.45 a.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year ended December 31, 1938, to declare a Dividend, to elect a Director, to elect Auditors and to transact other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from March 16 to March 22, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
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Secretaries and General Managers,
Shanghai, March 6, 1939. 11203

THE REPAH RUBBER & TAPIOCA ESTATES, LTD.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai on Friday, March 24, 1939 at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1938, electing Directors and Auditors and transacting any other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from March 18 to March 24, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, March 11, 1939. 11362

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Police Recreation Club (Golf Section) Dinner
S.R.C. 1st Extra Race Meeting
The "Cradle's" Activities
Tientsin Firm's Branch Opening
Japanese Army Day Celebrations
Admiralty Pilot Decorated
Volley Ball League Champions and Runners-up
Charity Match at Canidrome
Local Sports
Local Weddings

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

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4 x 6 enlargements	$1	each
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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 14

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CONTENTS

Calendars for 1939:
Time of Sunrise and Moonrise
Astronomical Computations
Tides at Tungsha
Tides at Woosung
Tides at Yangtze Ports

Shanghai Harbour Regulation:
Semaphore Services
Weather Forecasts
Pilots and Pilotage Board
Berthing Signals
Sections of Harbour
Harbour Notifications in Force
Coastal Steamers Names and Numbers
Harbour Regulations
Call Flags
Quarantine Regulations

Maps and Plans:
House Flag and Signal Codes
Shanghai Harbour
Hongkong Harbour
Canton Harbour
Dairen Harbour
Typhoon Indicator
Japan Typhoon Chart

General Information:
Port Signals
Ship's Numbers
House Flags
International Signal Code
Morse and Semaphore Alphabets
Wind and Weather
Storm Signal Codes
Mean Barometer
Typhoon Signals and Anchorages
China Sea Currents
Tidal Theories
Buoys and Beacons
Distance Tables
Rules of the Sea Roads
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mayor's Demands: Those Land Office Records

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The news relating to the request of the Mayor of the Shanghai Reformed Government to the S.M.C. in order to obtain that the documents left behind by the former Land Office's authorities be handed over to him, have deeply impressed all the interested landowners, also on account of some strong rumours according to which the said local reformed authorities intend to resolve unilaterally the whole question of the Extra-Settlement roads. It is obvious that such a solution of the problem would jeopardize the interests of the landowners affecting seriously the value of the land if not the rights of property themselves.

Is anyone amongst your readers in a position to give the public any useful information and suggestion as far as the safety of the interests of the said landowners is concerned? Would anyone who is in a privileged position to know sufficiently the matter, inform in due time the owners of the lands and houses and the public living in the Western District area whether the rumoured drastic action of the reformed authorities is groundless or otherwise, and in any case if the eventual complete withdrawal of the S.M.C. should be brought to the knowledge of the public in such a way as to avoid any panic amongst the ratepayers of the Western District of Shanghai (Extra-Settlement roads)?

INTERESTED.

Shanghai, Mar. 13.

"Orpheus": Translation of Libretto

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your critic in his review of last night's Gala Performance of "Orpheus" by the Shanghai Players has attributed to me a part in the translation of the libretto, of which I must regretfully disclaim the credit.

The admirable translation which is being used in this production is, as the programme states, the work of the producer, Mr. R. L. Stuart alone.

R. J. E. PRICE.

Shanghai, Mar. 14.

The Giant Panda: Omniscience of Age

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I trust that MR. RICHARDSON now realizes that when the hoary-headed boom "I am older than you, and therefore wiser" their pellucid logic is unanswerable. His only course now is to put his little pandas down in the coal cellar and forget about them.

LITTLE WILLIE.

Shanghai, Mar. 14.

Opium Evil in Nanking

New Regime Introduces Drug After Occupation; Thousands of Addicts, Including Children

NEWS has just come through to me from a friend, a well-known American long resident in Nanking, as to the growth of the drug traffic there, states a correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian." He bases his information on the direct observation of himself and his friends, on the regulations put out by the Opium Suppression Bureau and the provisional regulations for opium supply establishments and special licences, and on statements from dealers and officials. He is convinced that though there may be minor errors in detail the main picture is true beyond question. My friend writes:

The present generation has not known large supply and consumption of opium in Nanking, nor opium sale in a way to attract the poor and ignorant. Opium was used in a private and semi-private manner by certain members of official and merchant groups, usually of the older type, and by few others. Particularly during the last five years has the use of opium been slight, owing to the fairly consistent and cumulative Government pressure against the trade, plus the result of educational effort during the past thirty years. Heroin was practically unknown and enormously expensive ($800 to $1,200 an ounce). Today heroin and opium are abundantly supplied by the public authorities, or by those who enjoy their favour and protection. Tens of thousands of persons have become addicts, including children and numerous young people of both sexes. Thousands are engaged in the business. The interests already dependent on the trade for livelihood or for profit are so powerful and extensive that it would require a determined will among the military and civil authorities to crush them.

Public Revenues

A new generation is beginning, with the weight of ruling authority thrown in favour of narcotics. Some officials are notorious and open consumers. Public revenues are being built on the ruin of human bodies and spirits. It is made possible for everyone to secure narcotics conveniently and cheaply. More than that, licensed dens in the public system advertise upon the streets that their products increase the health and vigour of those who use them.

The report from which I am quoting has already been published in China in the form of an open letter appealing to Japanese and Chinese men "of high character" to reverse the present policy. We British were not so clever in the use we made of our victory in 1918 that we can glibly lecture the Japanese for the way in which they are following up today the capture of Nanking a year ago. But this consideration does not free us from the responsibility of carefully studying the drug-poisoning process which is gradually spreading to so many parts of the world. It is not an exaggeration to say that the human race is imperilled by the trade. My friend reports separately on the two evils, opium and heroin. He says:

Of opium the daily sales are 6,000 ounces. Most of it comes through Shanghai from Dairen, but 400 cases of Iran opium arrived recently. The broad social view of the policy is indicated by the arrangements for supplying hotels and brothels with special licences, and by private licences to cover marriages and funerals and social entertaining.

But the opium evil seems almost a small thing to those who know what heroin can do to men, women, and, alas! children too. It looks innocuous, like powdered sugar. It is offered as a gift and swallowed or smoked in ignorance. After a few grains of it one wants more and develops a craving. As it has no odour, the initial stages of addiction are not easily detected by friends, parents, or teachers. Its cheapness is an added danger. Whereas the opium addict's daily dose costs ninepence, the heroin addict's will cost only fourpence. The report says:

A sensible private estimate is that 50,000 persons, one-eigth of the Nanking population, are now users of heroin. Others put it higher. The trade in heroin is private, widely scattered in retail peddling, and conducted by agents who work under a hierarchy of intimates. One friend knows of 72 places of sale. There is general testimony that a good deal of the wholesale trade is carried on by Japanese firms which outwardly deal in other goods but handle heroin through rooms in the rear. The names and addresses of certain of these firms are notorious. In at least one case known to me the premises of the company have represented no other business than the occasional arrival and distribution of fresh stocks of heroin from Shanghai. There is also a petty trade carried on by runners who bring loads of goods from Shanghai on the trains and boats, supplementing their trivial profits by a little heroin and assisting the process by a small bribe to the military police when necessary.

Not New

Of course, this sort of thing is not new. It was several years ago that Japan set up the first pseudo-clinic in a Chinese village purporting to cure tuberculosis but selling heroin instead. I suppose it is the close connection between the poison and the victorious military that makes the Nanking situation peculiarly noisome. As I left China last March I was getting news from coolies, business men, and doctors about the same development in Shanghai and its environs. As the Japanese controlled and censored the post, news, had to go by another route or by word of mouth, and home-goers like myself were useful. I remember the grave face of a woman doctor as she initiated me into the latest aspect of the drug traffic. I had to lean over the side of the tender just as it left to catch the last whispered word from another.

Seaman Who Chose the Sea Before Riches

Left a Fortune He Refuses Change His Profession

A seaman serving in the liner Coptic has been given a fortune of £100,000—and has decided to remain a seaman, he is Harry Brant, twenty-six years old. Until he left home ten months ago to go to sea, he had lived all his life on his father's 7,000 acre farm near Napier, New Zealand. And as the old sailor dreams of buying a farm and retiring, Harry, the young farmer, dreamed of the sea.

His father tried to dissuade him. The farm was a prosperous one, set amid hundreds of acres of white, pine bush from which a fortune had been made as the pinewood was cut down for butter boxes. Harry was the only son, wouldn't he stay and reap the harvest his father had sown? "I can't stay here and rot," the boy explained.

His father knew it was vain to argue. "Well, if I ever sell the farm I'll see you get your share of the money," he said.

Last voyage home Harry learned that the farm had been sold for £200,000 and that £100,000 had been handed over to him.

I spoke to Harry Brant as the Coptic docked in Liverpool recently, states a correspondent of the "Daily Mirror." The money doesn't mean a thing, he told me. I get £9 10s. a month as an A.B. and I'm happy.

I'm Happier Here

Harry pushed his cap back over his fair hair, puffed at an old pipe and explained: Some things get a man. With some men it's gold-chasing, with others, farming, or soldiering or writing. With me, it's the sea. "All my life, ever since I was a kid I've dreamed of being a sailor:

Now that I've got there I don't intend to leave. It will take more than £100,000 to get me away from the sea.

I am much happier here with my hands dirty and my old pipe than I could ever be living a life of ease and luxury. I shall keep the money in New Zealand. It will be there for me when I am too old to sail the sea.

I could never live on the shore again. My heart is here in this little cabin on this ship; working all hours of the day and night in all sorts of conditions, with your hands almost dropping off in the cold and your arms almost wrenched out of their sockets. That is my life, not rotting on a farm.

His Folks Live on Farm

He said his folks were living now on a little farm and waiting for him to come home. I asked Harry if he meant to marry.

"Girls?" he laughed, I have one in every port, but the sea means far more to me at the moment than any girl.

"This money," he added, means no difference between other sailors and myself. They are the best bunch of fellows you could ever find anywhere, and I shall see to it that the money does not come between us."

As I shook hands with one happy man I knew he had spoken truly. Some things get a man....

BY SAPAJOU

That Sterling Serum

Girl's Terrible Ordeal In Flooded Stream

Judge Regrets He Cannot Order Flogging

Passing sentence of seven years' penal servitude on a 21-year-old miner for attacking a girl, who was nearly drowned in a mill stream, Mr. Justice Croom-Johnson, at Carlisle Assizes recently, said: "You are fortunate not to be charged with murder. I am astonished to find that with regard to such a crime the court has not the power to administer a flogging, which would perhaps teach you something of the pain and suffering that you inflicted upon this poor young woman.

The man, James McCarron, of Workington, was found guilty of rape. He was formally acquitted of attempting to murder the girl, Marjorie Saulters, 20 by attempting to drown her. Charges of assaulting her with intent to commit a felony, attempting to choke her to render her incapable of resistance, and inflicting grievous bodily harm were dropped, states the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."

Mr. B. S. Wingate-Saul, prosecuting, said that on Nov. 12 Miss Saulters and McCarron, who had known each other for a few weeks, went to Millfield, Workington, a place frequented by courting couples.

Half-Blinded

When the girl resisted his attentions, McCarron struck her in the face, knocking her down twice. While she was on the ground he seized her by the throat, and with his other hand covered her nose so that she lost consciousness.

After that she remembered nothing until she found herself in the mill stream, which was in full flood. She got out somehow and struggled to a road, although half-blinded by the assault. Two people who found her took her to a shop kept by her uncle, who had difficulty in recognizing her as his niece. At a hospital a doctor stated that she had been criminally assaulted.

Mr. Glynn Blackledge, defending, suggested that McCarron lost control of himself through drink.

Supt. Ritchie described McCarron, a native of co Donegal, as a man of violent temper.

Mr. Justice Croom-Johnson said to McCarron: "You come from a country where, when I knew it, if there was one thing that Irishmen and boys respected, it was the chastity of their womenfolk.

"In this case you have committed upon a young woman of good character and virtue a savage and brutal assault of a kind which exceeds anything I have ever met with in the whole of my experience."

Christopher Columbus May Be Canonized

Proposal Before Ecumenical Council

Rome, Mar. 11.

The impending convocation of the Ecumenical Council, probably in 1940, was again prominently reported today by the "Stampa," which declared the Christian body would proclaim the canonization of Christopher Columbus, discoverer of America.

In this connection, religious quarters indicated today that nobody knows Pope Pius XII's intentions and they pointed out that the idea of canonizing Columbus is not new. It was first put forward as far back as 1892, on the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

At the time, the idea had to be abandoned because it was found difficult to clear up certain aspects of the great navigator's life.—Havas.

MARKET PRICES

The following prices are the maximum for best cut or grade obtainable in Central and Western Markets on Mar. 14, 1939. Prices are quoted per lb. in Shanghai dollar-cents unless otherwise stated.

BUTCHER'S MEAT

Beef	25-50	Pork	30-40
Veal	40-1.00	Mutton	25-50

FISH

Herrings	20	Halibut	25
Eel	40	Shrimps	70
Samli	80	Carp	40
Lobster	1.40	Mandarin	35
Mackeret	40	Salmon	30
Prawns, each	8	Cod	30
White bait	40	Pomfret	40
Yellow fish	20-30		
Soles	25		
Cuttle Fish	15		

POULTRY GAME AND EGGS

		Teal ea.	40
Dee Snipe	25	Wild duck ea.	1.00
Pigeon	50	Fowl	75
Duck, each	2.00-3.00	Turkey	65
Chicken eggs	50-72	Woodcock	50
Chicken (young)	75	Goose ea.	3.50
		Wild pigeons	25

VEGETABLES

B'boo shoots	25	New Potatoes	8
Beans, French	25	Mushrooms	70-1.40
Rhubarb	30	Cauliflower	30-50
Beetroot	12	Horse radish	20
Big marrow	10	Leeks, bunch	8
Cucumber	25	Lettuce	20
Celery bunch	8	Onions Amer.	22
Cabbage	10	Onions, spr.	8
Carrots	10	Potatoes	8
Chillies	30	Potatoes Sweet	6
Egg-plant	20	Spinach	10
Endive, each	20	Tomatoes	30
Garlic	15	Turnips	10
Ginger	15	Green peas	15

FRUIT

Mandarin Or.	20-22	U.S. Oranges d.	1.20
G. Fruit ea.	25-30	Chestnuts	20
Canton orange	22-25	Pine Apple ea.	8.-10
Lemon ea.	20	Chinese	
Bananas	15	Apples	20-25

GRAIN AND FLOUR

Aus. Flour 49lb	6.50		
U.S. ,,	8.00	Rice 220 lb	17.50
Can. Flour	7.00	Saigon Rice	16.20
Ch. Flour 50lb.	4.80		

MILK

Grade 'A' T.T.	35-40 cents per pint.
Grade 'A'	25-40 cents per pint.
Grade 'B'	20-25 cents per pint.

FODDER

Barley	110 lb. 6.40	Bran	110 lb 3.40

FUEL

Best Anthracite (metric tons)	50.00
No. 1 House Coal	43.00
No. 1 Kitchen Coal	42.00
Firewood 10 small Bundles	$1.00
Charcoal (per 27 lb. Basket)	1.70

Japanese Mandates Fortification

Washington, Mar. 14.

The State Department informed the Senate yesterday that it possesses no knowledge that Japan violated her treaty pledges not to fortify the Japanese mandated islands near Guam Island.

The text of the State Department message to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee was not published. The State Department delivered its note at the request of the Committee which is considering the Guam fortification item of the Vinson Naval Base Bill.—United Press.

An occasional Allenburys Pastille soothes away all wintry throats'. They're blackcurrant flavoured and delicious

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Allenburys GLYCERINE & BLACKCURRANT PASTILLES

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For Temperamental Skins

Elizabeth Arden

RECOMMENDS

ORANGE SKIN FOOD

Remember that if a skin gives trouble, if it is dry and harsh or if premature wrinkles appear, probably it is suffering from lack of proper care. Treat it daily with rich, nourishing Orange Skin Food to restore its suppleness and smoothness. Used with Ardena Muscle Oil, Orange Skin Food helps to defeat those ageing wrinkles.

Agents: WATSON'S

ST. RAPHAEL-QUINQUINA, sap and blood of the finest wines of France, nourished by the Mediterranean sun, is above all an excellent liqueur wine and an aperitif of incomparable flavour, with tonic, revitalizing and strengthening properties, which can be drunk by all, in all seasons and in all climates.

Agents: EGAL & CIE.

French Ship Aground On Way to Japan

London, Mar. 14.

Lloyd's reported from Djibouti today that the French steamer Sontay, bound from London to Kobe, Japan, has gone aground on a meteor reef last Friday and was still aground. The cargo from the passenger steamer, will be discharged to other ships, the report said.—United Press.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF MARCH 15, 1869

From Hongkong we have no news of interest, beyond the record of a handicap half-mile race, for which there were 22 entries, allowances varying from 20 to 100 yards. Mr. Wallis, who got 55 yards start, won; Mr. Alford, with 40 yards start, was second; and Mr. Siam who started at scratch, came in third. A sweepstake value $700, on the principle of the race lotteries, was got up on the event. Canton has been visited by a heavy gale which has done much damage to buildings. Mr. Pauncefoote has been appointed Judge of the Summary Jurisdiction Court, in place of Mr. Hall

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$1.65 per pound

Obtainable at All leading stores

STRIKE for GOOD SIGHT

A strike in a game of bowls calls for the closest co-ordination of eye and body-muscles. If your sight is imperfect your eye-muscles are constantly strained and are therefore unable to do their share of work. Good corrective glasses will rest your eyes, giving them a chance to regain their normal strength.

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88 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

In Main Salesroom—Now On View

To-day, Wednesday, March 15, 1939, at 10 a.m.

Superior new walnut veneered and Manila hardwood household and office furniture, apartment furniture, imported grand father clock, gilt framed buffet mirrors, stainless steel canteens, good E.P. ware, crystal wine set, typewriter, jade inlaid screen and cabinet, old bronze ware and sundries.

Comprising :—

3 Sets modern style tapestry upholstered double spring couches and arm-chairs
2 Very fine rosewood veneered dining room suites with silver ware cabinets
2 Handsomely carved fancy inlaid bedroom suites, complete with bedsteads
A Collection of Manila hardwood and oakwood flat top desks, bookcases, filing cabinets, chairs, etc.

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will sell by Public Auction within the premises

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To-morow, Thursday, March 16, 1939, at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture, Carpets, Frigidaire, etc.

Fine Tientsin carpets, rugs, Canton mattings, oak hall settee, blackwood side table, teapoys, flower stands, stools, wall mirror, fire brasses, **double spring couch and arm chairs**, cushions, curtains, pictures, books, vases, ornaments, **modern style teakwood dining room suite of 11 pieces by Tai Chong & Co.**, bevelled glass door mirror back silver ware cabinet to match, **Modern style bedroom suite and wooden double bedstead to match**, Chest of drawers, tables, chairs, wooden single bedstead, teakwood roll top desk, bookcase, rattan chairs, linen, cutlery, crockery, glass ware, cooking utensils, **Frigidaire**, etc.

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On Thursday, March 16, 1939, commencing at 10 a.m.

A Quantity of Useful Office Furniture, Sinks, Basins, etc.

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DOUBLY INSURED

Annual meetings being held by life insurance companies, and published statements of the year's work, recall one feature of this business that should not be forgotten. Insurance is steadily becoming more popular in Canada, as the growing record of policyholders proves. The advance in numbers has been consistent. Wise business administration is evidenced by the fact that, even during the depths of the depression, insurance companies in Canada remained on absolutely sound footing.

But this success of insurance companies from their own point of view, stabilizing as it has been to business generally, is not all that was achieved. Policyholders, whose resources became less as one bad year succeeded another, found at the head and branch offices sympathetic consideration. There was generous advance of money to tide over bad periods or stave off the evil day when there would be no more revenue coming in. Generally, individuals wise enough to be well insured were able, with a little time, to find a way out of their difficulties; but without this financial help the prospect would have been black in many cases.

Insurance companies may well be proud of their record during the last decade. Not only did they keep their own flags flying mast-high, but they assisted innumerable Canadians to weather the storm. That has been a distinct public service. The service will not be forgotten by those who were helped by it, but it should be more definitely impressed on the public mind.

From an editorial in **"The Globe and Mail," Toronto, January 23, 1939.**

Many have learned through costly experience that Life Insurance is their one asset that is always worth 100 cents on the dollar.

Whatever your circumstances, to delay in buying Life Insurance is unwise.

It is a sure way to provide protection for your dependents and to build for your own financial future.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hamilton House
170 Kiangse Road

Graeme D. Nicholl
Branch Manager

Dairen Wharves to Be Expanded

Port Facilities Entirely Too Inadequate; 500,000 Tons in Open Storage

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Dairen, Mar. 5.

Such huge quantities of goods are now piled up at the Dairen wharves that the South Manchuria Railway Company is planning to extend present accommodation by at least 50 per cent. This will be carried out under either a seven or eight year plan. The cost for this will be approximately Y.80,000,000 to start from the next railway fiscal year, beginning on April 1. An appropriation of Y.9,000,000 is included in next year's budget to allow for the first year of expansion.

The current congestion is being caused by the vast increase in imports, largely of heavy industrial goods which are coming in for the execution of the five-year industrial plan for Manchoukuo, as present accommodation as to godowns is entirely unable to cope with demand. Dairen being essentially an export harbour. A minor form of chaos reigns as to the stacking of goods which cannot be laid away indoors but some form of order is now being obtained.

A considerable shortage in rolling stock is also to some extent responsible for the piles of goods at the Dairen wharves. An order has been placed for 1,700 freight cars and locomotives costing about Y.45,000,000. These should be delivered by October next. About 2,000 flat cars were bought last year but proved completely insufficient to deal with the quantity of goods arriving at this port.

Tugs and Lighters Being Built

Again there is a dearth of berthing facilities here. Recently a fourth pier was constructed and for the time being nothing further along this line can be done. Therefore, starting with this year on an expenditure of Y.1,400,000 additional tugs and lighters are to be obtained to load and unload vessels lying offshore.

This plan includes a 250-ton tug with ice-breaking equipment, three lighters of 60 tons each, one new 100-ton tugboat and one second-hand tugboat. When these small crafts arrive, the port will have 164 lighters and 23 tugboats.

One scheme further is being considered which is to increase shipping accommodation at Kanseishi, across Dairen Bay, where all coaling is done to modern equipment. This will have, however, to wait until the shoreline has been largely improved.

To ease the burden on Dairen in connection with the five-year industrial plan for Manchoukuo it is believed that the Changchun government will arrange for the development of the three Korean ports, Rashin, Seishin and Yuki, the work to be passed over to the S.M.R.

The revised plan calls for a tremendous rise in the export of coal to Japan and at the moment these three ports, from where Mishan coal is shipped, are not able to deal with more than 600,000 tons annually, whereas the plan calls for the export of 1,500,000 tons by 1941.

As the coal requirements for Manchoukuo by that time cannot be estimated adequately, there is some hesitation as to setting this scheme going.

New Shipping Company

Meantime the plan for forming the Manchuria Shipping Company is being carefully studied. This is for forming a mercantile fleet aggregating 50,000 tons to be capitalized at 2,000,000 yuan. Those to invest in this corporation would be the Changchun Government, Dairen Kisen Kaisha, South Manchuria Railway Company, Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, the Mitsui's and the Mitsubishi's.

In the meanwhile various snags are visualized as to the creation of this company. Unless the Japanese Government wishes this, it will be impossible of materialization. Consent from the German Government would be necessary as the Third Reich is, next to Japan, doing more business with Manchoukuo than any other country. A Manchoukuo merchant ship would run into many difficulties in ports of countries which have not yet recognized its government.

To return to congestion in this port the need for expansion of accommodation can easily be gathered from the fact that last month there were about half a million tons of goods at the wharves, either in godowns or in open storage, mainly the latter.

"Not a Drum Was Heard"

Chowtsun, Sung., Feb. 27.

The lunar calendar has once more completed the circle and we are in a new year. Usually the last night is deafened by the noise of crackers and the ground is strewn with the remnants of them the next day. One was reminded this year of the poet's line:

"No a drum was heard, not a funeral note
As his corpse to the rampart we hurried."

Toys are few, some small guns, and some glass tubes which expand at the end and contract with a slight noise amusing to the children. Disaster results if too much effort is put into the blowing. Girls have gained much through not binding their feet and with practically nothing as a dress allowance they manage to make themselves look very neat. I am inclined to think there is much penetration in Peter Fleming's remark in an article in the "Spectator" Christmas number, "that the Chinese are the most mature race in the world."

New Himalayan Lily

Capt. Kingdon Ward, the Himalayan plant hunter, has made a discovery which he believes will astonish the experts. For 20 years these have said that there were no unknown lilies in South-East Asia.

On the six-month journey he has just completed in the Eastern Himalayas Capt. Kingdon Ward has disproved this conclusion. In a letter just received by a friend he says that he has discovered "a brand new species of lily—a beautiful plant with magnificent trumpet flowers, yellow, four inches long and four across."

His bag also includes over 30 species of rhododendron and two dozen new primulas.

Troubled World Situation Seen by Japanese Eyes

Foreign Office Spokesman Holds That Nations, in Two Groups, Are Anti-Comintern; America Not Challenging

BY PERCY WHITEING

"N.C.D.N." Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

THE troubled world situation is discussed by Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office, in an interesting article in the March issue of the "Japan Review." Contrary to the rather general view that the world is being divided into two camps of democratic and totalitarian nations, Mr. Kawai holds the opinion that it is divided into two groups of Comintern and anti-Comintern nations, and that the democratic and totalitarian countries are together in the latter group, in reality.

Mr. Kawai thinks it is unfair of the United States, Britain and France to try to obstruct the establishment by Japan of a new order in Asia while they are, on the other hand, endeavouring to set up new systems on the American and European continents.

He also believes that the American nation has no intention of throwing out a war challenge, in spite of the recent militant declarations of American statesmen, and that the result of the Lima Conference was not at all satisfactory to the United States government.

The new order in Asia, Mr. Kawai hopes, will furnish the American and European nations with a model which they may be able to follow to good advantage.

Relations Discussed

Beginning his article with a discussion of the relations between the Comintern and non-Comintern nations in Europe, Mr. Kawai writes, according to a translation of his article by a local news agency:

On February 7, 1939, the Italian foreign minister, Count Ciano, and the Soviet ambassador to Italy, Mr. Stein, signed a commercial agreement on a barter system involving a trade of about L.1,000,000,000 (about Y.200,000,000) yearly, for the promotion of trade between the two countries while similar negotiations between Soviet Russia and Germany are under way.

It is rather strange that such negotiations should be going on between Soviet Russia, and Italy and Germany, for there exists such a wide ideological difference between the former and the latter two nations; but considering Anglo-Soviet and Franco-Soviet relations, we must recognize great diplomatic skill on the part of Germany and Italy.

The world today can roughly be divided into two groups of nations, Comintern and anti-Comintern, and the latter group can be sub-divided into totalitarian and democratic nations. Against the Comintern, at least, the totalitarian and democratic nations must of necessity present a common front.

Accordingly, it would seem that any effort on the part of Germany or Italy to improve their commercial relations with Soviet Russia is not consistent with their original mission to present a common front; but in reality these arrangements for trade strengthen their positions against Britain and France, who, in turn, stand in opposition to Italy and Germany.

Meanwhile Britain and France have decided to recognize the new Nationalist régime in Spain, to send their ambassadors to Burgos, and to offer the new government financial and other support. These measures taken by Britain and France in reality indicate the inseparable relationships between such states and the democratic nations due to the anti-Comintern principle they hold in common.

Armies to be Mobilized

We hear the British and French, however, announce by radio that Germany and Italy have decided to demand, in the near future, the retrocession of their colonies and have started the mobilization of 1,500,000 men. We cannot be sure whether these reports are true, but it might be said that both Germany and Italy claim territories, to satisfy their vital needs, in eastern Europe, the Mediterranean area and Africa.

Germany, following the annexation of Austria and the Sudeten area, is now desirous of getting the fertile plains of Ukraine and its old colonies in Africa. Italy, after the annexation of Ethiopia, wants to obtain Tunis and Corsica.

Maintence of the *status quo* and the solution of these problems is a question of vital importance among the four European powers. Much trouble and complications may be expected to precede the smooth settlement of the issue, endangering, meantime, the anti-Comintern grouping. But should the Comintern try to take advantage of the situation to carry out their malicious designs against the anti-Comintern nations, the latter will join hands at once in a crusade against the Red régime.

History shows that real peace of long duration, or a new order, always come after some disturbance or upheaval. What do the Munich agreement and the proposal to reorganize the League of Nations signify? Over ten years ago it was advocated that the only way to save Europe was for Europe to strengthen its union, and Aristide Briand urged the necessity of a European league.

Waiting for New Order

The European powers, disappointed over the uselessness of the abstract internationalism based on the League of Nations, are waiting eagerly for the establishment of an entirely new order. From this point of view, the present Anglo-French and Italo-German confrontation may be regarded as the travail to be gone through before new order can be established.

On February 12 Secretary of State Hull of the United States emphasized, in a radio broadcast all over America, the inviolability of treaties and international law and the necessity to remove international trade barriers, while demanding the safety of his countrymen living in foreign countries and their rights and interests. He declared that if foreign powers took up a defiant attitude toward the United States, the latter might be forced to accept the challenge and resort to arms.

Senator Pittman, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Senate, told the press that if Japan did not give a satisfactory answer to the American protest about China, the American President might exercise his legal rights and prohibit the import of Japanese goods, or might prohibit the export to Japan of scrap iron and other materials.

The Senator also stated that Japan might retaliate by seizing American property in Japan and China and sever diplomatic relations with the United States, but that there would be no war because Japan could gain nothing by fighting America. Considering the statements of Mr. Hull and Senator Pittman, it might seem that the United States is the challenger of war.

But I believe that is far from the real intentions of the 100,000,000 citizens of the United States.

Importance of Guam

"One of the important problems of the United States in relation to its policy in the Pacific and the Far East is the defence of Guam. Rear-Admiral Hepburn, chairman of a special naval commission, told the naval committee of the House of Representatives on January 26 that the construction of a naval base at Guam, with 18 to 24 submarines, 48 to 60 naval planes, some army planes, some infantry with artillery and anti-aircraft guns, reinforced by 12,000 seamen, would ensure the defence of the Philippines.

On the previous day the Chief of Naval Operations said the fortification of Guam would enhance the defensive power of the American fleet, and improve the value of the island relative to the fleet, so that even if the United States abandoned defence of the Philippines, the fortification of Guam would serve as a check against a raid; and that when the island's defences had been brought to perfection it would make invasion of the Philippines impossible. He argued that if the Philippines were occupied by any other country the United States would lose the route by which it gets its supplies of tin and rubber, from the Netherlands East Indies.

Now the fact that American authorities have brought forward these plans at this juncture, when the United States is not jeopardized by any such menace as they advertise, merits our most careful attention.

Common Defence Proposed

At the 8th Pan-American conference, held at Lima, toward the end of last year, the United States submitted a proposal for common defence among the various states of North, South and Central America, suggesting the existence of a menace from the outside, and made the most persistent efforts to carry through its proposal.

But Argentine declared that the danger of invasion from without was imaginary, and that to issue a joint declaration on such imaginary grounds would endanger the co-operation of the states on the American continents. The Argentine delegate also stated that he could not see why the United States, despite its unique geographical position securing its national defence, should so concern itself in military preparations, unless it was its ultimate objective to place all Latin American nations under its sway and protection.

I have given the foregoing quotations because the United States often avails itself of an imaginary menace of invasion for the purpose of military preparations. Everybody knows that Japan has no intention whatever of invading the United States, but the United States seems to be planning the fortification of Guam as if invasion by Japan were imminent. The United States should have followed all the way the idea of a Pan-Pacific union advocated by Simon Bolivar, refraining from resorting to plans for satisfying its self-interest.

Failure of Conference

The failure of the Lima Conference to produce results satisfactory to the United States was due to the fact that its Caribbean policy and Monroe Doctrine have become more and more blunt in recent years.

The 7th Pan-American conference, in 1933, was a great success, strengthening as it did the spiritual union of the states in North, South and Central America, because at that time the so-called good neighbour policy of the United States was burning with the spirit of international democracy.

At the recent Lima conference, however, the United States tried to force all the other states to help Washington to strengthen its military preparations against an imaginary menace. This greatly reduced the effect of the Lima Conference.

With the Lima Conference the United States has taken a step toward the establishment of a new order throughout North, South and Central America. It is true that the United States was obliged to accept some amendments in the declaration of joint defence, but the result of the conference indicates that the United States has laid the cornerstone of a new order on the American continents.

The Lima declaration has as its purpose the maintenance and defence of American continental solidarity against all intervention from without.

Mr. Alfred M. Landon, one of the United States delegates, explaining the objective of the declaration expounded the value of the power of combination.

Thus the United States is earnestly trying to set up new order on the American continents. But it is trying to obstruct or retard the establishment of a new system in East Asia. Nothing could be more unreasonable.

Endangering Prestige

It is not my purpose now to refute the protests (against Japan's China policy) made by the United States, Britain and France. But I should like to point out their radical error in regarding the *fait accompli* in East Asia as of Japan's creation. They dislike to accept accomplished facts lest it should endanger the prestige of the white race.

At the time of the first Shanghai Incident "The Times" argued that "it is most regrettable that the influence of Europeans over Asiatics should be impaired" on account of that Incident. It is quite wrong that Europeans should try to make Asia their permanent semi-colony and Asiatics their slaves, to satisfy their self-interest.

But we are too busy to reiterate disputations with them, as it seems quite useless. Full explanations have already been given on various occasions as to what the new order in East Asia means and what it is intended to accomplish. It only remains for us to put our ideal into execution and bravely try to secure the desired results on the continent, step by step.

Perhaps it is beyond the comprehension of Europeans and Americans that Japan has no territorial designs and wants no indemnity despite the great sacrifices she has made in order to accomplish the gigantic task she has undertaken.

"One Great Family"

The great desire of Japan to turn the world into one great family may be a mystery to Western peoples, who have been brought up among individualistic and materialistic environments. If that is so, it is our duty to enlighten them by actual example.

The "Mongolian" and "Provisional" and "Renovation" governments in China have already been established both in form and substantially, and preparations are going on steadily for the formation of a central federated government. We must now make haste with our cultural and economic reconstruction in the areas in China under our occupation, which have a total population of over 150,000,000, and at the same time strengthen the solidarity among Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

They also fear that the establishment of a new order in East Asia will endanger their rights and interests in China. They ought to be wiser. They must realize the benefit the Third Powers are enjoying due to the foundation of Manchoukuo.

Our Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, at an interview with foreign news correspondents toward the end of last year, said that Manchoukuo is a living example in this connection. He pointed out that the total amount of trade of Manchoukuo has steadily been on the increase since its independence was established, the 1,060,000,000 yuan in 1930 rising to 1,530,000,000 yuan in 1937, registering increases of 35.5 per cent. in connection with Britain, 98.9 per cent. with the United States, and 332.2 per cent. with France, excluding the amount of trade transacted through Japan.

Promote Third Power Interests

We have no doubt that the establishment of the new order in East Asia will eventually promote the interests of the Third Powers as in the case of Manchoukuo, and that sooner or later they will realize the fallacy of their interference in the affairs of the Far East.

The only way to regenerate the world, which has learnt a bitter lesson from the failure of the League of Nations, is to promote universal peace (excluding the Comintern nations) for (1) Europe and Africa, (2) North, South and Central America, and (3) East Asia, respectively, by establishing new international systems, and by forming the solidarity of these systems by the bonds of close friendship, thereby bringing about the peace and progress of mankind.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the completion of the new order in East Asia will precede those in Europe and the Americas, thus furnishing them with the model of one of the most gigantic enterprises ever undertaken.

Japanese Active In Amoy Area

Planes Bomb Changchow; Cruisers Shell Village on Mainland; 30 Killed

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Kulangsu, Mar. 9.

Japanese aggressive activity was resumed last Friday and Saturday. It is difficult to get reliable news as all communication has been cut off between Kulangsu and the inland towns. This has arisen because the Japanese naval authorities insist that all foreign junks and vessels trading with the interior should be registered at the Naval Headquarters in Amoy. Foreign vessels coming from Chuanchow bring news only from the adjacent districts. A few refugees from Changchow state that a Japanese aeroplane dropped bombs on that city on Saturday last and loosed one on the Chungsan Park where young volunteers were drilling. Some of these were instantly killed. It was evidently a bomb of great weight that was flung among them. Another bomb was dropped on the military headquarters and several officers were injured. The majority of the bombs on the two successive days that the planes visited Changchow were, however, dropped on the aerodrome.

A Douglas steamship wirelessed Kulangsu yesterday to say that bombs were again being dropped on Chuanchow and she could not enter the harbour to discharge cargo. The coast line all day yesterday, from Chipbee to Tongan, was systematically attacked by planes coming from the carrier lying outside the harbour of Amoy. It is reported that under cover of these attacks troops attempted to land from three cruisers that are lying off the shore. Whether this is true—the information came from an official source—or whether any success attended the effort is not yet known. The attempt, however, if made, had for its objective the destruction of the prosperity of Chuanchow as a foreign centre of trade; to remove its prosperity to Amoy to give some activity to that dead forlorn city. But, even should that attempt be successful that objective will not be attained. The Japanese region of business desolation and trade death will only be extended.

Big Decrease in Customs Revenue

The trade of China in Fukien refuses to follow the flag of the Rising Sun. The Custom's revenue of Amoy is not one-sixth of what it was before the Japanese came and 90 per cent. of that sixth consists of Japanese goods. To evade the Custom's duty, too, Japanese warships bring in large quantities of goods. Few of these things go inland; a rigid military vigilance is maintained. Two days ago a Japanese cruiser shelled one of the villages near the terminus of the trunk-road. The village contained no soldiers and never had done so, but it was destroyed, levelled by shell fire: the terrific reports of the huge guns startled Kulangsu from out of its usual dreamy morning somnolence. But the people did not imagine that the deafening reverberations were flinging death to the peasants and farm workers. Thirty persons were killed, all civilians, some children, by this attack.

Flying As Cough Cure

The 'plane flight remedy for whooping cough was tried over Portsmouth recently, when three children were taken up to a height of 10,000ft. Medical theory is that the change in air pressure is beneficial.

The young fliers were Maureen Stevens (8), her brother Rodney (6), and their cousin Judith Pudney (3). Maureen and Rodney are the children of Dr. E. Stevens and Dr. Kathleen Stevens. The two doctors accompanied their children on the flight, which lasted nearly an hour and cost £6 10s. The 'plane, piloted by Mr. John Howman, came down at 160 miles an hour, losing altitude at 600ft. a minute.

Dr. E. Stevens said. "My wife and I think this cure is worth trying. We believe the change in the pressure has the effect of relieving the whooping-cough spasms, and may stop the cough altogether."

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SECURITY AND STRENGTH

1937		1938
$120,673,529	Total Assets	$125,835,403
8,813,998	Total Surplus	9,031,963
4,686,929	Total Unallotted Surplus	5,045,948

SERVICE

$ 12,092,535	Total Payments to Owners of Policies and Beneficiaries	$ 13,350,249
8,481,924	Payments to Owners of Policies	9,744,504
1,721,718	Dividends to Owners of Policies	1,820,059

PROGRESS

$ 48,443,831	Total New Insurance	$ 50,267,236
6,596,985	New Group Life Insurance	8,326,362
411,141,459	Total Insurance in Force	421,526,687

These salient facts indicate that the traditional high standard of stewardship and administration of the past 67 years is being fully maintained.

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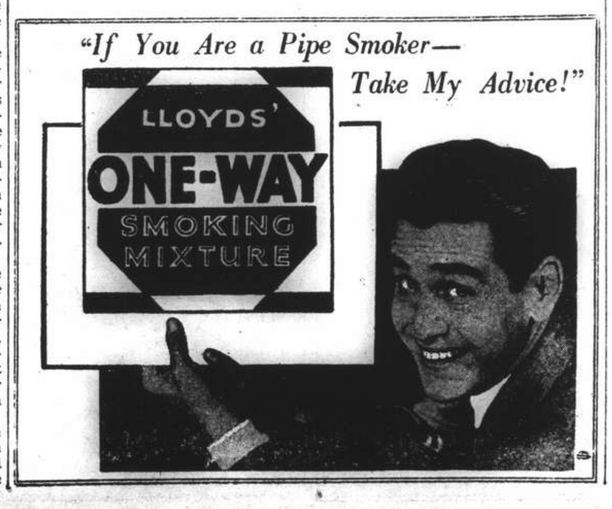

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THE SPORTS PAGE

England Establishes New Record in Cricket

654 Runs for Five Wickets at Tea Interval; Splendid Innings By Hammond, Paynter

Durban, Mar. 14.

A NEW world record for first class cricket was established today when England, in the tenth day of play in the Fifth Test Match against South Africa, took her score for the 2nd Innings past the 572 runs mark, which represents the highest score ever to be made in the fourth innings, established by New South Wales against South Australia over 30 years ago, in the 1907-1908 season. Splendid efforts by Hammond, who scored 140 runs and Paynter, who contributed 75 runs, took England to within reach of a remarkable victory over South Africa. The two batsmen were associated in a third wicket partnership which produced 154 runs.

At the tea interval, England's score was 654 for five wickets, with victory only 42 runs away and five wickets in hand.

The sky looked threatening, indicating the possibility of rain, when play was resumed this morning on the tenth day of the Fifth Test Match between South Africa and England.

The wicket was wearing at the ends, but was easy. The position upon the resumption was England 496 runs for three wickets in her second innings, with Hammond (58) and Paynter (24) not out.

England's score soon reached 500, after the innings had lasted 620 minutes.

The partnership between Paynter and Hammond realized 100 runs in 142 minutes.

Paynter obtained his half-century after having batted for 144 minutes, at which time he had hit two boundaries.

Melville, the South African skipper, pinned faith on pace bowlers, but they failed to make any impression on the batsmen, who did not take the slightest risks.

New Record

A new world record score for 4th Innings was established just before the interval for lunch when England's score passed the previous highest total of 572 runs, scored by New South Wales against South Australia at Sydney in 1907-1908.

Earlier in the morning, the record for the highest Test score against South Africa was broken, when Hammond and Paynter took the total beyond the old record of 559 runs for nine wickets declared, established in Cape Town during the present tour, on January 3.

At the luncheon interval, England's score was 578 runs for three wickets, with Hammond (93) and Paynter (68) not out.

Afternoon's Play

There were 1,500 spectators present and the sky was dull when play resumed after lunch.

Hammond soon obtained his century after having batted for 273 minutes.

England's score reached 602 in 743 minutes.

Just when South Africa was looking disconsolate, like a beaten side, Paynter edged a delivery off Gordon into the hands of Grieveson, the wicket-keeper (611 for four).

Paynter's contribution was 75, which he scored in a session lasting 213 minutes. He was very aggressive, driving well. He scored five boundaries.

Rain thereafter caused a couple of stoppages.

Hammond was stumped by Grieveson, off Dalton for 140 runs (165 for five).

England's skipper gave a classic innings, driving splendidly. He batted for 349 minutes and scored seven boundaries.

At the tea interval, England's score had reached 654 for five wickets, with Ames (14) and Valentine (4) not out.

No Play After Tea

Durban Mar. 14.

There was no play in the Fifth Test Match after the tea interval today owing to rain and bad light.

Previous Day's Close

Durban, Mar. 13.

In the Fifth Test Match, at the close of play today, England had scored 496 runs for the loss of only three wickets towards the total of 696 runs required for victory.

England has a very good chance of victory, as Hammond and Paynter, two of the best bats in the side, were still undefeated, when play was brought to a close owing to bad light.

Resuming play after the tea interval, Edrich, who was 216 not out, was soon out after adding another three runs to his total, being brilliantly caught at silly leg by Gordon diving low at a ball off Langton (447/3).

Edrich played a brilliant innings lasting 436 minutes. He did not give a semblance of a change during his long innings, which was featured by sound on driving. He scored 25 fours.

Paynter was the next man in and both he and Hammond showed the utmost caution owing to the poor light. Hammond reached his fifty after being at the crease for 132 minutes, his innings including three boundaries.

After adding 49 runs for the partnership, stumps were drawn because of bad light. Hammond then had scored 58 runs and Paynter 24 runs, both not out.—Reuter.

Doctor Accused of Negligence

Shelaeff Suit Taken Under Advisement by Federal Judge

San Francisco, Mar. 13.

Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure today took under advisement the answer of the California State Athletic Commission to the U.S.$100,000 damage suit filed in the Federal District Court in the name of Paul Shelaeff, father of Andre Shelaeff, Andre Shelaeff, Oriental Welterweight champion, died here under the knife early on December 13 after sustaining fatal injuries in a ten-round bout against George Salvadore, veteran Texan fighter, the previous night.

The damages suit was filed on February 2, Andrew Bodisco and John W. Herron, attorneys acting for Shelaeff's father, claiming negligence as the basis for their suit.

Federal Judge St. Sure took the reply of the Athletic Commission under advisement after the Assistant State Attorney-General, Walter French, had argued with Bodisco and Herron on the question of Shelaeff's citizenship.

French insisted that it should be definitely established whether Andre's father, the Rev. Paul Shelaeff, is a citizen of Manchoukuo or Russia.

Bodisco and Herron filed their complaint in the name of the Rev. Shelaeff against the California State Athletic Commission, the Essex Chapter of Disabled American Veterans and Dr. Robert Groves.

Fatal Bout

The fatal bout, held at the Dreamland Auditorium here, was under the auspices of the Essex Chapter of Disabled American Veterans.

Shelaeff, who first gained fame as a first class fighter in Shanghai, lost the bout to Salvadore, his first "name" fighter, after winning two previous fights against other scrappers via the knockout route.

The youthful Russian lad lost the fight to the experienced Salvadore after suffering severe blows to the body and heart, although he also took a few hard punches to the head.

He walked out of the ring after the bout without any assistance and appeared perfectly normal. He collapsed in his dressing room following a shower. When efforts on the spot by friends and house doctors to bring him out of his coma failed, he was rushed to the Emergency Hospital. Here it was discovered that he was in a dangerous state and he was transferred to the St. Luke's Hospital operating theatre where an emergency operation was ordered.

Shelaeff, however, died under anaesthetic in the St. Luke's operating theatre without once regaining consciousness ever since his removal to the hospital.

In filing the suit on behalf of Andre's father, Paul Shelaeff, a Russian priest at present living in Harbin, the attorneys centred their charge against Dr. Groves, who examined the Russian fighter before the fatal bout.

Although the California State Athletic Commission and the Disabled American Veterans were also held responsible for the death of the Russian lad by the complainant, the attorneys charged Dr. Groves with having examined Andre Shelaeff "carelessly and negligently."

Dr. Groves Accused

The complaint alleged that Dr. Groves' examination was careless because the young Russian fighter, who was to have become nineteen years of age on December 14, was suffering from lobar pneumonia at the time he fought.

The final coroner's inquest on December 30 held in San Francisco found that the death of Andre was accidental and the result "of blows administered by George Salvadore in a boxing match under the rules and observation of the California Boxing Commission."

The inquest also found that Shelaeff was suffering from the initial stages of lobar pneumonia "which could have influenced his physical condition to the extent of making him less able properly to defend himself against the powerful blows of his opponent."

Sporting circles here believed that it was this part of the coroner's finding that caused local attorneys to file the suit for damages on behalf of the dead boxer's father.

Prior to the final coroner's inquest, the San Francisco coroner on December 26 revealed that the official autopsy on the body of the young Russain fighter disclosed that he had suffered from a kidney haemorrhage and blood clots on the brain.—United Press.

Draw for Semi-Finals Of Rugby Cup

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 13.

Following is the draw for the semi-finals of the Rugby League Cup, which will be played on April 1:—

Halifax or Wakefield *v.* Leeds
Salford *v.* Wigan

The two matches will be played at Bradford and Rochdale respectively.—Reuter.

Eddie Cantor has signed a contract to do one picture for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the title to be announced later. This will be his first screen vehicle since "Ali Baba Goes to Town," and his first film at the M.G.M. studios.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

H.M.S. Dorsetshire Meets the Police

Action in yesterday's friendly football match in which H.M.S. Dorsetshire gained a draw of 2-2 against the S. M. Police. The game served to keep the Police in shape for their Skottowe Cup final against the Lido to be played on Saturday. Paddy Dufty is seen vying with the captain of the navy team for the ball.

Australia Defeats North America

Squires, Sullivan Beaten By Eardley, Kew in Tilt For Whalley Shield

The first round of the Whalley International Shield competition was completed yesterday evening on the court of the Union Church where Australia, represented by Eardley and Kew defeated North America (Squires and Sullivan) 15-6, 15-5 in what proved to be a tame and one-sided encounter. Squires was definitely off his game, both his smashes and his net shots going very much awry. On the other side of the net Eardley was not called upon to do a great deal, Kew bearing the brunt of what attack there was.

Australia started the service, taking one point when a fault by Kew handed the shuttle over. For the next few changes play was fairly even and scoring slow. At one-all Eardley served and added four to his side and Kew another two. The Americans then seemed to settle down and after a good deal of hard work improved their position to 5-8, Sullivan distinguishing himself by the manner in which he dealt with his opponents' net-shots, clearing them away to the back of the court. At this stage of the game both Kew and Eardley were successful in rushing services and eventually ran-out in four services.

In the second sett the winners had reached 12 points before Squires and his partner had passed 2. Squires brought his total up to 5 before losing the service whereupon Kew added the requisite three points.

The semi-finals of the competition now remain to be played. Portugal will meet England and Australia, Scotland. Unless the unexpected happens Portugal and Australia will be matched in the final.

Armstrong's Prowess Questioned

Boxer Displayed Little Talent in Last Fight

Los Angeles, Mar. 11.

It was Babe Ruth, that great Bronx philosopher, I believe, who said that the life of an important athlete was just a series of being a hero one day and a goat the next.

"You either hit one over the wall and get the cheers," the Babe said, "or you miss the third one and get the razz. What the hell."

Henry Armstrong today was enjoying (?) the business of being a goat. Hailed for the past year as the greatest fighter in the world, and rated on even terms with the best of all times by the critics, Henry recently had trouble winning a decision over Baby Arizmendi in a ten-round fight for the welterweight championship here in the Olympic Auditorium.

Henry, a fighter who has been favourably compared with Gans, Walcott, and all the other Negro prize ring greats, looked little better than any six or seven boys you could pick up in a gymnasium. The only things he had that were like the Armstrong of the fights with Lou Ambers and Barney Ross were heart and hustle. From bell to bell, from start to finish, he moved in, always in, carrying the fight, making the pace, and trying for a finishing punch. He never took a backwards step, never clinched, but was always eternally on the move after the smart and shifty Mexican.

At the finish there were two schools of thought along this city's cauliflower row. One school insisted that Armstrong had gone over the crest, and that from now on his fights will be poorer and poorer. It was this school that argued that the tremendous pace Henry has always set finally has caught up with him, robbing his legs of speed, and his fists of punch. In other words, there were against Arizmendi as the first signs of the finish of a champion.

School of thought No. 2 was inclined to dismiss Armstrong's mediocre effort as nothing more important than a fight by a champion out of shape.

Members of this school pointed out that Eddie Mead, Armstrong's manager, had said all along that his boy wasn't in condition and would be benefitted by a two week's postponement.

From the records, Mead did ask for a postponement, but he didn't get any action. His request was thought to be nothing more than a publicity scheme, hatched in the hope that the public would believe it and give Arizmendi more of a chance to win. In other words, just a ballyhoo gag.

I am not a member of either school. I don't know what to believe about Armstrong, certainly he didn't look like a great fighter. He wasn't very fast, his punches lacked authority, and he was easy to hit. He didn't have much of an edge over the Mexican, and even the most enthusiastic citizen of Mexico City wouldn't argue that Arizmendi is a great fighter. All I say is that had Armstrong fought Ambers the same way he fought Arizmendi, he never would have won the lightweight title. Ambers would have murdered him.

If Armstrong has gone over the hill, and is on the down grade, his decline probably is the result of the punching about that Ambers gave him in their 15-round scrap in New York. Lou lost the title, it's true, but he hurt Armstrong much more than is generally known. Even Henry can't keep a pleasant face when that fight is mentioned to him.—United Press.

Petra Heads French Tennis Rankings

Mme. Mathieu Retains Her Position at Top

Paris, Mar. 9.

Yvon Petra, powerful young giant, stepped into Christian Boussus' place as France's No. 1 tennis player, according to the French Lawn Tennis Association selections.

Petra's accession to first place was expected when Petra outshone his older teammate during the Davis Cup matches and in competition in England and the United States. Boussus kept second place, however, remaining ahead of Bernard Destremeau, who for the past two years has shared with Petra the role of France's tennis hope.

Others in the first ten among men players are: 4-Henri Bolelli; 5—Paul Feret; 6—Pierre Pellizza; 7—R. Journu; 10—P. Goldschmidt.—United Press.

Dress Rehearsal for Police

H.M.S. Dorsetshire Tests Skottowe Cup Finalists On Race Course; No Display of Power

IN a "legstretcher" match in preparation for their struggle in the final of the Skottowe Cup next week-end, the Shanghai Municipal Police yesterday afternoon opposed the first Soccer eleven of H.M.S. Dorsetshire in a friendly match at the Race Course. The result was a draw, each side scoring two goals. If this match is any criterion the Police eleven will have to improve quite a lot before next Saturday. Their display in this match was ragged, the forward line especially lacking a definite method of attack, whilst the covering of the defence left a lot to be desired.

Angus Turner was about the best in defence, but even he made a number of mistakes. Willie Ward in goal was his usual confident self, dealing with a number of good shots in the opening stages of the game. He was beaten twice in the second half, but a corner kick taken by O. Sea Grace had him in a quandry, the ball entering the net off the far upright.

The Dorsetshires were very unfortunate, losing the services of A. B. Morrill, one of their strongest players in the opening minutes of the game, through injury. He remained on the field until the final whistle but was nothing more than a passenger, being unable to kick the ball. E. R. A. Down caught the eye in the sailors' half-back line giving a consistently good performance throughout, whilst both of the extreme wingers were fast and clever, often having their heavier opponents in difficulties.

Clarke Scores First

Clarke opened the scoring for the Police after the game had been in progress for ten minutes. Woodley hit a high ball into the goalmouth where the naval goalkeeper caught it, but allowed it to drop to the feet of the waiting outside-left, who banged it into the net from short range.

The Police had the major portion throughout the opening half without being able to break down the defence of the naval side, where Blacksmith Gilbert and L. Sea. Williams showed a fine understanding, whilst Sto. Hind exploited the third back game to his side's advantage.

Early in the second half the Dorsetshires forced a corner on the left, and from the kick, O. Sea. Grace placed over one of those we read about but very seldom see, all the players in the goalmouth just standing still and watching the ball's progress over their heads to the far post, thence into the back of the net, making the scores level at 1-1.

Police Attack

The Police set up an attack down the middle and in stopping a hard shot from one of the Police forwards, Blacksmith Gilbert was laid out. The referee immediately stopped the game, Westwood shooting the ball into the net after the whistle had blown. The injured back was carried off the field to receive attention, resuming after about five minutes, but still apparently dazed. Two or three minutes later the Police netted again, Paddy Duffy slipping the ball through to Clarke, the winger hitting the ball into the net past the outstretched hand of A.B. Anthony.

In the closing minutes the Dorsetshire drew level, the equaliser again coming from a corner kick, but this time from the right wing. Sto. Potton placed the ball into the goal area with his kick, and it was turned into the goal by A. B. Sartain.

The teams were:—

S.M.P.:—W. Ward; Victal, Turner; Westwood, Crooks, Gibson; Woodley, Bader, Duffy, S. Greenberg, Clarke.

H.M.S. DORSETSHIRE:—A. B. Anthony; L. Sea, Williams; E. R. A. Down, Sto. Hind, Musician Roper; Sto. Patton, A. B. Morrill, L. Tel, Chappell, A. B. Sartain, O. Sea. Grace.

Mixed Doubles Ten-Pin League Play Begins

Miss McIntyre and Fielden Jump Into Lead

Displaying steady form, Miss McIntyre and Fielden jumped into the lead in the first round of the Shanghai Mixed Doubles Ten Pins Championship which was bowled off last night on the alleys of the Columbia Country Club. Miss McIntyre scored 503 while Fielden garnered 562 for an aggregate of 1,065.

Trailing on the leaders' heels were Miss Hykes and Deegan, with a total of 1,024 while Mrs. Davis and Huebner were a close third, with 1,017.

Huebner starred among the men contenders as he scored 595 pins, including a fine single of 239. Among the ladies, Mrs. Hale was outstanding, chalking up 530 pins. Mrs. Hale was also the best singles performer, with 188.

Miss McIntyre	177	177	149	503	
Fielden	186	207	169	562	1,065
Miss Hykes	161	138	182	481	
Deegan	189	200	154	543	1,024
Mrs. Davis	156	151	125	432	
Huebner	239	181	175	595	1,017
Mrs. Hale	173	188	169	530	
Hale	150	161	170	481	1,011
Mrs. Collaco	155	165	156	476	
Watton	185	189	159	533	1,009
Mrs. Cloud	143	159	121	423	
Capt. Cloud	155	163	150	563	991
Mrs. McDonnell	165	164	164	493	
Hilden	174	177	145	496	989
Mrs. Gray	135	146	128	409	
Gray	263	169	179	551	960
Miss Greenberg	115	108	138	361	
Chantmei	215	168	201	584	945
Mrs. Johnston	158	139	125	420	
Winecoff	188	161	173	522	942
Mrs. Allen	157	130	128	415	
Allen	177	171	165	513	928
Miss Donaldson	125	129	162	416	
Dalton	133	212	143	568	924
Miss Volein	139	123	143	405	
Gonsalves	156	186	165	507	912
Miss Rybb	141	142	155	438	
Katz	147	169	148	464	902
Mrs. Lamneck	134	98	132	364	
Fuller	204	155	171	530	894
Mrs. Putman	143	137	125	405	
Blake	158	158	171	487	892
Mrs. Malleck	145	155	160	460	
Ross	122	158	152	432	892
Mrs. Horton	113	161	117	391	
Horton	171	167	156	494	885
Mrs. Mortimer	119	115	136	370	
Larcher	157	154	203	514	884
Mrs. Cardwell	146	154	135	437	
Cardwell	159	129	144	432	869
Mrs. Deegan	145	111	169	425	
Robinson	159	156	127	442	867
Mrs. Fischer	107	121	126	354	
Eisenhut	197	150	163	510	864
Mrs. Jensen	113	143	165	421	
Morang	133	145	155	433	854
Mrs. Rosse	114	127	104	345	
Butler	171	138	199	508	853
Mrs. Evans	132	113	122	367	
Evans	138	177	159	474	841
Mrs. Schmidt	80	95	99	274	
Schmidt	186	206	170	562	836
Mrs. Gregor	114	175	100	389	
Bernard	125	142	144	411	800

CANIDROME
TO-DAY AT 5.30 P.M

Russian Cuisine of Quality
at
"Night Club"
315 Avenue Joffre Telephone 71609
Entertainers:
TEDDY and FERRY GUZZA
E. D. ONSCHIK (Violin)

Civilians to Meet United Services

Highlight of Programme Of Hockey Matches for Coming Week-end

Highlight in this week-end's hockey programme will be the meeting of the Shanghai Civilians and the United Services on Sunday afternoon at the Race Course, starting at 3 p.m. on ground 3.

Players to represent the civilians have been selected and the team is extremely formidable. The list includes Schoemann (G.H.C.), Collaco (S.U.H.C.), Pate, (S.U.H.C.), Berg (G.H.C.), Turner (S.H.C.), Broadbent (S.H.C.), Kenyon (S.H.C.), Wetzell (G.H.C.), Waldman (S.U.H.C.), Pote-Hunt (S.H.C.), Fonseca (S.U.H.C.)

The reserve list comprises Ellis (S.M.P.), Murray (S.U.H.C.), Oliveira (S.U.H.C.), Mohan Singh (Sikh Police).

Supplementing the above game, there will be no less than three senior friendly matches which will take place on Saturday afternoon. The United "A", League Champions, are to play the Seaforth Highlanders. The German "A" will clash with the East Surrey Regiment while the Shanghai Hockey Club first-stringers will oppose H.M.S. Dorsetshire.

With the exception of the junior league, all official fixtures have been completed. The Second Division this week-end will see three games, with the United "B", champions in the Second Division, playing the S.M. Police in the main attraction.

The fixtures are:—

SATURDAY

League Games.—2.15 p.m. S.M. Police *v.* United "B," R.C. 7; 3.30 p.m. Municipal Gaol *v.* Sikh Police, R.C. 7.

Friendly Games.—2.15 p.m. United "A" *v.* Seaforths "A," R.C. 3; 3.30 p.m. S.H.C. "B" *v.* Area Details, R.C. 3; 2.15 p.m. German "A" *v.* East Surreys, R.C. 6; 3 p.m. S.H.C. "A" *v.* Dorestshire, C.C.

SUNDAY

League Game.—2.15 p.m. German "B" *v.* J.A.C., R.C. 6.

Friendly Games.—3.30 p.m. Seaforths "B" *v.* Khalsa, R.C. 6; 2.15 p.m. S.H.C. "C" *v.* German "C," R.C. 7; 3.30 p.m. United "B" *v.* United "C," R.C. 7.

Exhibition Game.—3 p.m. Shanghai Civilians *v.* United Services, R.C. 3.

Draw for Last Round Of Chess Tourney

Kosovsky Now Leading in First Category

The eleventh and last round of the Shanghai Qualification Chess Tournament will be played at the International Chess Club tonight at 8 p.m. Kosovsky having won his adjourned game from the tenth round against Williams now leads with 7½ points, followed by Lapiken with 6½ and one adjourned and Feodoroff with 6 points. The final ranking therefore depends on the result of the last round games, and the same is the case in both groups of the second category from where a number of strong players will graduate into the senior class.

The following is the complete draw for the round:

First: — Kosovsky-Krouck, Wagner-Stasinevitch, Mess-Panchenko, Fineland-Lapiken, Sienkevich - Feodoroff, Williams-bye.

Second "A":—Jirifsky-Boidman, Ely-Haritonoff, Rosenblatt-Galkin, Karateeff-Toochinsky, Yang-Gavriloff, Rossbye.

Second "B":—Serejnikoff-Karmiloff, Shaniavsky - Roudniansky, Shetzoff-Zerkovitz, Skobiaeff-Orjelick.

Third "A":—Boxer-Razmazin, Bolotinsky-Goretovsky, Polotsky-Favstritsky.

Third "B":—Konlhauser-Levy, Dr. Wrany-Vinokouroff, Riticheff-Sabouroff, Kahan - Proskuriakoff, Ozerianskyy-Koptilin, Kroupnik-bye.

Fourth:—Gailevitch-Anderson, Roytenberg-Boniecki.

Home Soccer Result

London, Mar. 13.

Millwall beat Manchester City by three goals to one in a Second Division match in the English League today.—Reuter.

"Commercial" Ten Pins League Opens

Motor Cars and Chemicals Take Early Honours

The Commercial Ten Pins League got under way on Monday evening when eight fixtures were run off. Play on the whole was mediocre as none of the teams possessed a well balanced line-up.

The best performance was made jointly by Clark of the Chemicals and Bourne of the Automobiles as they singled 216 and 215 respectively. Bourne registered the highest triple of 588 while both the Chemicals and Automobiles garnered the best team triple of 909. The highest team triple, however, was chalked up by the Insurance people, with 2,560.

In the Hardwood Section the Insurance people and Auditors won all their three games from Automobiles and Secretaries in respective order. The Brokers took two from Texaco while the First Battalion U.S. Marines beat the Banks by a similar margin.

In the Softwood Section clear-cut victories were scored by Second Battalion U.S. Marines over the Telephones and the Exporters over Yee Tsoong. Headquarters, U.S. Marines, beat Post-Mercury, 2-1, and Chemicals defeated Accountants, 2-1.

HARDWOOD SECTION				
Insurance (0)	840	909	811	2,560
Automobiles (0)	750	751	771	2,272
Auditors (3)	781	705	824	2,310
Secretaries (0)	758	691	761	2,210
Brokers (2)	784	677	740	2,201
Texaco (1)	721	690	691	2,102
1st Bn. Marines (2)	804	788	773	2,365
Banks (1)	714	759	843	2,316
SOFTWOOD SECTION				
2nd Bn. Marines (3)	736	823	887	2,446
Telephones (0)	710	742	765	2,217
Exporters (3)	822	841	773	2,436
Yee Tsoong (0)	753	673	735	2,166
Hdq. Marines (2)	771	778	800	2,359
Post-Mercury (1)	801	773	698	2,272
Chemicals (2)	839	814	899	2,553
Accountants (1)	852	773	744	2,369

Race Club to Meet C.C.C. Acorns Today

The play-off between the Shanghai Race Club and the Columbia Country Club "Acorns," the respective winners of the Maple Section and the Pine Section of the "B" Division Ten-Pin City League, will be held at the Columbia Country Club today at 6 p.m. The match will be of three games and the return match of the remainder of the scheduled sevens will be played at the Shanghai Race Club at a date to be arranged, but it may be possible that should either team win all three games today, the match may continue for a fourth game.

LAFAYETTE CINEMA
323 R. Lafayette Phone 81200
Today at 3, 5, 7 and 9 p.m.
LORETTA YOUNG
TYRONE POWER in
"LOVE IS NEWS"

Don Budge Lining His Pockets with Gold

Gate Receipts Very Large On Tennis Tours

New York, Mar. 13.

Donald Budge didn't make any mistake when he forsook glory and a "Mister" in the programme to line his pockets with gold as a professional tennis player.

Neither did Promoter Jack Harris, who lured Budge from the amateur ranks with a guarantee of $75,000 for his first year as a salaried player.

The Budge-Ellsworth Vines tour gate receipts are above those of previous big-time tours—Bill Tilden-Vines in 1934 and Fred Perry-Vines in 1937.

Although Budge has won the world professional crown from Vines' brow, "sellout" crowds have watched their matches in most cities. Receipt average $9,275. The all-time high was set by Perry and Vines in 1937 when they grossed approximately $415,000 for 62 matches or an average of $6,693.

Before the year is over Budge may be a very rich young man. His contract with Harris called for $75,000 in three installments for one year of play with an option of a percentage of the total gates if it exceeded that figure. A tour with Perry, with the championship at stake, probably would outdraw the Vines tour.—United Press.

Straits Football Team Sails for Manila

Singapore, Mar. 14.

The Straits Chinese Football Association team sailed from here today aboard the ss. Victoria to play a series of matches in Manila and Hongkong.—United Press.

Uptown THEATRE
Cor. Bubbling Well & Seymour Rds.
Telephone 38484
TO-DAY at 2.30, 5, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
WALT DISNEY'S
first full length feature . .
SNOW WHITE and the SEVEN DWARFS in
In Multiplane Technicolor
33 cts., 55 cts., All Shows.

HAI-ALAI
TO-DAY at 7 p.m.

Events 1-8:	*Events 9-16:*
1. RAFAEL	1. OLASO
2. ECHARRI	2. ASTI
3. GUERNICA	3. GARATE
4. BILBAO II	4. PRUDENCIO
5. URIZAR II	5. SOLOZABAL
6. GERARDO	6. ALBERDI

AUDITORIUM
BOXING
Saturday, March 18, at 9 p.m.
WELTER TITLE ELIMINATION!
45 ACTION-PACKED ROUNDS 45
Main Event: 10 rounds
CHUCK HAINES — *Former Lightweight Champion* — Fourth Marines ..... 147 lbs.
vs.
GEORGE LEVCHENKO — *Leading local welter* — Shanghai ..... 147 lbs.
Semi-final: 6 rounds
NICKI WAN — *Champion of North China* — Tientsin ..... 170 lbs.
vs.
LEO KUBIAK — *Marine Ace* — Fourth Marines ..... 170 lbs.
Special Event: 6 rounds
BILLY ADDIS — Fourth Marines ..... 155 lbs.
vs.
PRIVATE MARDENSKY — Russian Regiment ..... 155 lbs.
4 rounds
ALBERTO PALMERINI — R.N. "B. Colleoni" ..... 142 lbs.
vs.
JOE CLARA — Manila ..... 140 lbs.
4 rounds
LEONARDI — R.N. "B. Colleoni" ..... 147 lbs.
vs.
PRIVATE KUZNETSOFF — Russian Regiment ..... 147 lbs.
4 rounds
BRIZZI — R.N. "B. Colleoni" ..... 190 lbs.
vs.
PONCAVAGE — Fourth Marines ..... 190 lbs.
4 rounds
STOKER CHICK — H.M.S. Dorsetshire ..... 130 lbs.
vs.
YOUNG GEORGE — Shanghai ..... 130 lbs.
4 rounds
ROCHETTE — French Army ..... 130 lbs.
vs.
PESANCHIK — Fourth Marines ..... 130 lbs.
3 rounds Exhibition
WHITEY WALSH — Australia
vs.
"TAGGY" CHEN — Australia
BOOKING AT SQUIRES BINGHAM, LTD.
126 Nanking Road Telephone 14770
MUSIC: FOURTH MARINES' BAND
By kind permission Col. J. C. Fegan and Officers

Descendant of Bare Knuckle Fighter

Interesting Career of Man Who Left Jail to Become Picturesque Character

London, Mar. 4.

Jim Gully, twenty-year-old Chester heavyweight, who recently made a successful professional debut at the National Sporting Club, Earl's Court, claims descent from that famous old-timer, John Gully, bare-knuckle pugilist who left jail to become British champion, owned two Derby winners, was M.P. for Pontefract and died leaving a fortune of £250,000.

John was born near Bath in 1785 and when his father died, inherited a butcher's business. He failed to make it pay, with the result that he found himself a prisoner for debt in the Fleet Prison.

There he was visited by Henry Pearce, "The Game Chicken," who at that time was champion. Pearce found out that Gully could box. He went to his backers and persuaded them to buy John out of prison and arrange a match with him.

It took place at Hailsham on October 8, 1805, and although Gully was beaten he was not disgraced—in fact, when Pearce retired two years later Gully was recognized as champion.

He held on to the title for two years, at the end of which time, after beating Bob Gregson over 23 rounds, he retired and bought a public-house.

Way to Fortune

But his association with the fancy had shown him a quicker way to fortune, and he sold his tavern to become a professional bookmaker. Soon he had the cream of the betting market in his hands.

So much money did he make that he decided to start a stable of his own. The boot was on the other foot now, for Gully was doing some betting of his own. In partnership with Robert Ridsdale he won £60,000 over St. Giles in the Derby and £45,000 over Margrave in the St. Leger.

Then in 1846 Gully led in his own Derby winner—Pyrrhus the First—also winning the Oaks and the One Thousand. Andover, Derby winner of 1854, was also his.

Meanwhile, in 1832 he became Member of Parliament for Pontefract and sat until 1837. During the last years of his life he was largely occupied with the affairs of his collieries in Durham, where he died in March, 1863, leaving an immense fortune.

Len Harvey's Protege

Now in 1939 Jim Gully, his descendant, becomes a professional pugilist. A protégé of Len Harvey's, managed by Harvey's trainer, Wally May, he outpointed Ginger Hauxwell in his first contest at the N.S.C.

Jim looked awkward for a round or two but then he warmed up and was a good winner on points. He has, of course, done some amateur boxing, and at one time was champion of the Royal Horse Guards, the "Blues."

Gully is also a good rugby footballer, and one of his hobbies is weight-lifting. He stands 6 ft. 2½ ins. and weighs 13 stone.—Reuter.

Football Tours to Dominions

The Islington Corinthians, the London team of amateur footballers who returned last year from a world tour, are already planning another football trip round the globe for 1940. This time they will include New Zealand, Australia and the East Indies in their itinerary.

Playing football for this club seems to be one of the best ways of seeing the world. After a visit to Belgium and Luxembourg at Easter the Islington Corinthians are venturing into Iceland, to give the inhabitants of that country their first sight of an English team. The Icelanders have already been visited by a German side.

Many other trips abroad are being arranged for English footballers, both amateur and professional. History is likely to be made by Cardiff City. To the distinction of being the only Welsh team to win the Football Association Cup, they will add the honour of being the first British professional club to make a summer tour in India, if the necessary financial arrangements can be completed.

Greyhound Racing Reopens at Home

This picture shows some of the scores of dogs in training in Middlesex, headquarters of the Greyhound Racing Association and "Newmarket" of the sport.

Australia Favoured In Davis Cup

Considered to Have Best Chance Among 27 Nations For Tennis Trophy

New York, Mar. 8.

Australia, favourite among 27 nations to reach the challenge round and play the United States for the Davis Cup, elected to compete in the North American Zone and will meet Mexico in its First Round series according to the draw announced by the U.S. lawn tennis association.

The Australians led by Jack Bromwich who is regarded as the world's No. 1 amateur since Don Budge turned professional, are considered a virtual cinch to come through the North American section, defeat Brazil, lone South American challenger, then conquer the European Zone winner for the right to challenge the United States.

Germany and Yugoslavia were rated the strongest of the twenty European challengers and were cast in separate brackets in their zone in the expectancy that they will meet in the European final.

The draw was presided over by U.S.L.T.A. President Holcombe Ward, Walter Pate, Captain of the U.S. Davis Cup Team, and representatives of thirteen other countries assisted him.

The draw follows:

North American Zone: First Round—Australia *v.* Mexico, Cuba *v.* Canada. Second Round Japan, which drew first round bye, meets Cuba-Canada winner; Philippines, which drew first round bye, meets Australia-Mexico winner.

North American Zone winner meets Brazil in American Zone final.

European Zone: First Round—Yugoslavia *v.* Ireland; Rumania *v.* Hungary; Poland *v.* Netherlands; Germany *v.* Switzerland. Second Round (These nations drew First Round byes)—Norway *v.* Czechoslovakia; Belgium *v.* India; Italy *v.* Monaco; Sweden *v.* Denmark; Great Britain *v.* New Zealand; France *v.* China.—United Press.

Walter Neusel Hammers Canadian Boxer

Delaney Floored Eight Times During Bout

Frankfort on Main, Mar. 11.

Al Delaney, Canadian heavyweight champion, lost on points to Walter Neusel, German heavyweight champion, over ten rounds here today.

Delaney sportingly came forward to take the place of Andre Lenglet, French boxer, who was ill.

The Canadian was knocked down eight times during the fight, after winning the opening round.

Neusel's terrific uppercuts, towards the end, floored Delaney twice in the eighth, twice in the ninth, and three times in the tenth round for long counts. The gong apparently averted a knock-out in the final round.—Reuter.

Tail-Wagger Chats

The Spotted Dogs

By Philokuon

A considerable interval separates the modern Dalmatian from the old spotted dogs that used to run with carriages, frequently under the body close to the horses' heels, but sometimes by the side. At the beginning of the last century and well on in the Victorian era smart equipages were not considered to be complete unless they were accompanied by either a Dalmatian or a harlequin Great Dane. Yet one imagines that these dogs have changed very little in type if we can judge by old drawings and engravings. I once saw in an art shop in Piccadilly a delightful painting by Reinagle which must have been done at least 130 years ago. That showed a dog that might have been taken into the show ring today except that it had the appearance of being bigger than those that we know.

Long before that there were Dalmatians of the same type and spotted in very much the same manner, but their ears were cropped very short indeed. Some authorities consider that they were akin to the Pointer. Whether that is so or not, they are used in Italy in the same way as we use Pointers. In their carriage days they were capable of performing great feats of endurance. For one to run from twenty to thirty miles a day was nothing out of the common and there used to be one that delighted in accompanying the Brighton coach.

Sometimes the kindly guard tried to persuade him to have a lift, but before long he would jump off and run again with the vehicle, evidently preferring that method of locomotion. He had been known to travel for eight successive days to and from Brighton with the exception of the intervening Sunday. The route then taken was seventy-four miles each way. It was said that this dog would sometimes kill a goose as he ran, throw it over his back and carry it there. These days are long past, but the Dalmatian is still with us as a show and companion dog.

The important position that he occupies in the show world may be inferred by a perusal of the 1938 Year Book just published by the British Dalmatian Club. This is an excellent production giving us much information about the breed and some articles of practical value. Mrs. M. Beale tells of their intelligence, their friendliness to children and their devotion to adults who treat them with kindness. She writes: "Anyone thinking of buying a Dalmatian will find him a great asset to the family and a pleasure. He is worth owning, worth paying for and worth training for your particular mode of living. He is easy to feed. Two good meals a day for a grown up and four for a puppy is all they require."

It is evident that the public is taking to the plum pudding or spotted dogs as they are often called for they are commonly to be seen now in the streets. The entry at shows is often very considerable and altogether they seem to have entered upon an era of prosperity. Fortunately, exhibitors are breeding them on the old working lines and are not sacrificing essentials to fancy points, except that importance is attached to the size and distribution of the spots.

Kennington Oval Wickets Said Doped

Investigation Proceeding In Australia

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Melbourne, Mar. 13.

A page from an English weekly which allegedly shows, in a series of photographs, the methods of doping the Kennington Oval wickets, has been passed on to the Australian Board of Control by the Victorian Cricket Association delegate, who declared that the bowlers stood no chance of displaying their wiles and the sooner it was stopped, the better for cricket.

Mr. Davey, Secretary for the Surrey Cricket Club, in an interview with Reuter today, said that the series of photographs were certainly taken last summer. He pointed out, however, that as far as he knew, the Oval's test wickets were prepared today by the same methods as that of forty years ago.—Reuter.

Boxers Warned By Brain Surgeon

Adamick Partially Blind Owing to Heavy Blows on Head from Toles

Ann Arbor, Mich, Mar. 9.

More thorough physical examination of prize fighters is recommended by Dr. Max M. Peet, internationally famous brain surgeon among whose patients is a once-promising heavy weight now half-blinded from a ring beating.

Jimmy Adamick, the Midland, Mich., mauler, was considered a promising "White Hope" until the crashing lefts of Roscoe Toles sent him from the canvas to the hospital. According to Dr. Peet, who is treating Adamick at University Hospital here, Jimmy might still have a ring career if he had heeded symptoms that bothered him for more than six months before the Toles fight.

Examination showed that a brain injury affects part of Adamick's optic fibers so that he can see nothing to his right, and from the symptoms he related, in all probability he never saw the punch that may have ended his career.

Blood Clot on Brain

Dr. Peet said the autopsy on Ernie Schaff, previously not revealed in full, showed that Schaff, who died after a beating by Primo Carnera several years ago, had a huge blood clot on the back of the brain which would have left him blinded if he had survived.

And Schaff, too, may never have seen the punch that killed him, for many ring observers felt that a previous fight with Max Baer, and not the awkward swings of the Italian giant, prepared his way for the fatal blow.

The effect of the optic injury, Dr. Peet explained, is to cut off the entire right side of the field of vision. The view is as if Adamick covered his right eye and held a shield straight ahead of his nose, cutting off part of the left eye's field of vision.

"If an opponent were to feint with a right and then swing a left at Adamick, he couldn't see it," the surgeon said, "and it is possible that his vision was damaged before the Toles fight."

A year ago, shortly after a bout with Harry Thomas, Adamick complained of headaches, and after meeting John Henry Lewis last summer, his attacks were even more severe. From this it seemed that the blindness, known as "right homonymous hemianopsia," was not due entirely to the last fight.

The brain damage was such that it would not have been discovered in the routine check of heart, lungs and weight that all fighters receive before they enter the ring. Adamick's manager, Jim Brady, worried over the headaches, had X-rays taken which showed sinus trouble, and the fighter was treated for it, but the headaches continued.

Fans Force Fight

According to Dr. Peet, however, Adamick should have been kept from fighting until the trouble was discovered and treated. The fighter and his manager were offered a postponement, but felt obligated to go through with the meeting because the fans had accused them of dodging Toles.

Dr. Peet questioned the necessity of more thorough examinations as standard practice, pointing out that such injuries as Adamick's are not frequent enough to justify calling in specialists before every bout. But wherever there are unexplained symptoms such as there were in Adamick's case, he said, complete medical diagnosis is necessary.

If the Midland youth's injury proves to be a blood clot, the brain surgeon said, an operation might cure him and even allow a renewal of his ring career. If the damage is a contusion or laceration of the brain tissue, however, as indicated by the examinations so far, an operation would be useless, and the semi-blindness permanent.—United Press.

Swimming on to New Records

Jack Medica, holder of a long list of swimming titles and maker of about one dozen records, established another one on Sunday when he swam the 500 metres free-style in five minutes and 56.8 seconds at New York. This remarkable swimmer, who gave an exhibition at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. here a few years ago, says that the Japanese swimmers were supreme in Olympic competition because of the encouragement given them at home.

Change Made in Boxing Card for Saturday

Leo Kubiak Takes Place In Semi-final Event

An important change, made yesterday in connection with the Auditorium's programme of boxing bouts for Saturday night, will bring together Nicki Wan, youthful Chinese light heavyweight champion of Manchoukuo, and Leo Kubiak, Fourth Marines' cruiserweight ace, in a return bout which is certain to be welcomed by all who witnessed the tremendously exciting battle they put up on February 25.

This re-match, scheduled as the semi-final to the welterweight elimination contest between Chuck Haines and George Levchenko, will be one of the several highlights of the well-balance programme arranged under the direction of Mr. Haig Assadourian, the Auditorium's general manager. Kubiak, it will be remembered, floored Wan twice in their initial clash, but Wan, casting caution to the winds, tore in to pound a well-deserved and popular victory over the hard-hitting American, whom he staggered several times with right leads.

Chuck Haines, aggressive Marine who has out-grown the lightweight class, will be making his initial appearance as a welterweight in more than two years, for it will be recalled that he first fought here, more than two years ago, as a welter. Haines is in fine condition and is expected to keep things lively for even the fast-stepping and clever Levchenko, generally acknowledged to be the best of the Russian boxers in this city.

Good Middleweights to Meet

Preceding the special event between Billy Addis of the Fourth Marines and Private Mardensky of the Russian Regiment, two of the toughest middleweights in these parts, will be a particularly appealing tussle between Alberto Palmerini, game and clever 142-lb member of the Italian cruiser Colleoni's big boxing stable, and hard-hitting Joe Clara, popular Filipino. Palmerini won a four-round fight against Korobkoff that was a genuine crowd-pleaser, the Italian standing up under terrific punishment to batter the hefty Russian to a standstill in their last round.

The Italian is no newcomer to boxing, but has been inactive so long that he wants a few more bouts before going more than four rounds. Even that brief distance is likely to be long against a scrapper of the calibre, but the chances are at least even that the Italian, clever and fast as well as game and aggressive, will keep his Shanghai record intact.

Among the several other excellent preliminaries arranged for Saturday will be a four-round contest between two of the biggest men seen in the local ring in many months. These will be Poncavage, the man-mountain of the Marine stable, who tips the scales at 190 lb., and Brizzi, the "Carnera" of the Colleoni's boxing squad, who also weighs 190 lb. Poncavage is the Marine who provided such an upset in the Navy Relief Smoker by taking a decision from Chick Jarboe, the Asiatic Fleet champion, who lost through fouling twice.

Willing Welters

A pair of willing welterweights, Leonardi of the Colleoni and Kuznetzoff of the Russian Regiment; two sets of lightweights, Stoker Chick of the Dorsetshire and Young George of Shanghai, Rochette of the French Army and Pesanchik of the Fourth Marines; and two Australian veterans of the fight game in "Whitey" Walsh and "Taggie" Chen, who are to give a three-round exhibition, complete the Auditorium's offering for Saturday, booking for which opens at Squires Bingham Ltd. this morning.

As an added attraction the Fourth Marines' Regimental Band will play during the intervals between Saturday's bouts, by kind permission of Col. J. C. Fegan and the officers of the Fourth Regiment.

CATHAY TELEPHONE 73757
Opens TO-DAY! at 3, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
Once Again the Pimpernel Risks His Neck.... But This Time For The Love of a Lady!
AND WHAT A CLIMAX!
An Alexander KORDA Production
UNITED ARTISTS

Barry K. BARNES in THE RETURN OF THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL with
SOPHIE STEWART • MARGARETTA SCOTT
JAMES MASON
Produced by ALEXANDER KORDA & ARNOLD PRESSBURGER
From the Story by BARONESS ORCZY
Directed by HANS SCHWARTZ
POPULAR SCIENCE (in Technicolor)
FASHION REVUE

NANKING TELEPHONE 84133
TO-DAY ONLY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
Vivid, Warmly Human Drama That Keeps You On Your Seat Edge!
WOMEN IN SABLES! MEN IN WHITE!

YOUNG Dr. KILDARE
Lew AYRES · Lionel BARRYMORE
Lynne Carver · Nat Pendleton
Jo Ann Sayers · Samuel S. Hinds
Also: MINIATURE—NEWS OF THE DAY

METROPOL TELEPHONE 93322
Opens TO-DAY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
Ninth Century China Lives Again With All Its Romance and Colour!

SIN-HWA MOTION PICTURE CO Present
VIOLET KOO
in The Spectacular Historical Romance
"EMPRESS WU CHEH TIEN"
THE DRAMATIC AND THRILLING TALE OF CHINA'S ONLY WOMAN RULER
SEE THE PANOPLY AND SPLENDOUR OF CHINA'S IMPERIAL COURT IN THE DAYS OF THE TANGS!
EXPLORE WITH THE SERVING MAID WHO BECAME QUEEN, THE SECRETS OF THE HAREM!
THRILL TO THE WILD SCENES OF PANIC AS THE ROYAL PALACE BURNS!
(With English Sub-Titles)
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DEATHS

COLLIS.—At Victoria, B.C. on March 13, 1939, MARY CLAVERHOUSE, beloved wife of H. P. Collis and mother of Beth Harris (by cable). 11444

HARRIS.—On Monday, March 13, 1939, suddenly at her home in Shanghai, WILHELMINIA ROSS, aged 37 years, widow of the late J. E. R. Harris, of Shanghai, and loving mother of Evelyn, Barbara and Rosemarie. Funeral services will be held at International Funeral Directors and date announced later. 11443

IN MEMORIAM

MOUSLEY.—In loving memory of HELEN THOMPSON, who passed away on March 15, 1938.—Though lost to sight, to memory dear. -3091

CARDS

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. KONOVALOFF
and OLGA

P.P.C. -3030

Mr. ROBERT L. BARKUS and Mrs. FREDA BAULD wish to express their deep appreciation of the many expressions of sympathy, donations to Charity and flowers received during their recent sad bereavement. 11433

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

JAPAN'S WAR COSTS

The presentation of the Japanese Budget in the Diet during the early days of this month has made available a set of interesting figures concerning the general and war expenditure of Japan. Total State expenditure for the 1939-1940 fiscal year has been estimated already at Yen 8,964,666,000 but it is reported that the addition of a supplementary budget is expected to increase Japan's expenditure to something over Yen 9,000,000,000. Of the former total the General Budget amounts to only Yen 3,694,666,000, Supplementary Budget (Army and Navy) Yen 670,000,000 and Temporary War Expenditure Yen 4,600,000,000. Thus roughly 60 per cent. of the expenditure contemplated by the Japanese Government during the current year will be devoted to the "China Incident." Figures which have been published in Japan indicate that the end of the present fiscal year, when the "China Incident" will have lasted just under two and a half years, the total which will have been spent in Japan's military adventure in China will have reached the very large sum of Yen 11,990,000,000. In this connection it is interesting to note what the Army and the Navy have already spent in the course of their operations, and contemplate spending during the next twelve months:—

Army expenditure
(In Yen 1,000)

Up to the fiscal year 1938-1939 (inclusive)	4,993,019
Fiscal year 1939-1940	3,140,000
Total	8,133,019

Navy expenditure

Up to the fiscal year 1938-1939	1,497,058
Fiscal year 1939-1940	810,000
Total	2,307,058

Reserve fund

Up to the fiscal year 1933-1939	900,000
Fiscal year 1939-1940	650,000
Total	1,550,000

The above figures are sufficient to show the magnitude of the demands which are being made upon the Japanese nation in the furtherance of the military policy which has so embroiled it with China, and is indicative of the efforts which are being demanded from the people to carry on this costly struggle. Roughly speaking the figure of Yen 16,000,000 which it was originally believed Japan was spending daily in China will by the end of the year have reached an average of about Yen 13,000,000. It is possible that during the earlier stages of the conflict when the expenditure of ammunition, etc., must have been much heavier than it is now, the figure might have been slightly higher, though not very much. Battles are not being fought upon so large a scale as earlier in the hostilities, but the maintenance of long lines of communication, and the necessity for maintaining some sort of control, however slight it may prove to be, in occupied area are undoubtedly factors which prevent the daily outlay being more considerably reduced than it has been. Indeed, unless a very great change comes over the situation, it is quite likely that the estimated expenditure for the year 1939-1940 will be maintained, and, providing the Chinese adhere to their present determination, there is every possibility that Japan will find itself faced with similar expenditure for quite a number of years to come. There is nothing, judging from what has been reported of proceedings in the Diet, to suggest that these figures are at present causing any great anxiety, though the opinion has been expressed that this enormous expenditure will need to be closely scrutinized at all times. The bond issues with which much of the expenditure has been met have been taken up by the banks who have not yet succeeded in bringing about a very substantial absorption by the general public, though the latter has by no means been behind in doing its share. Actually those bonds have been financed out of the savings of the people, a point which it made clear by the decision of the Department of Finance to redouble its thrift and savings movement in order to persuade the nation to put by during this fiscal year Yen 10,000,000,000 as against Yen 8,000,000,000 for the preceding twelve months.

Out of the Yen 4,600,000,000 temporary War Budget Yen 3,920,000,000 will have to be raised by loan issues. The Services supplementary Budget requires loan issues to the amount of Yen 1,670,000,000 while the ordinary Budget will require no less than Yen 1,080,000,000, or a total to be raised in this manner of no less than Yen 6,670,000,000 to which must be added further sums of between Yen 200,000,000 and Yen 300,000,000 for the Extraordinary Budget and an additional Yen 4,000,000,000 to be defrayed in connection with the expansion of the nation's productive power. In all, therefore, Yen 10,000,000,000 will have to be borrowed under this latest Budget a very considerable sum indeed when it is remembered how by reason of various economic control measures the earning power of the nation has been considerably modified. It would, however, be rash to believe, large as these figures undoubtedly are, that they afford any real opportunity of estimating how long Japan can prosecute her campaigns in China. It has been authoritatively stated that Japan could, if necessary, fight a major war to the cost of Yen 50,000,000,000, or half her estimated national wealth. Should that be the case Japan at the present rate of expenditure could contemplate fighting for another seven or eight years, and while the financing would become increasingly difficult as the years passed there is no reason to believe that she could not do it. Of the general effect upon the nation's fortunes there cannot be the slightest doubt, for in such an event the burden thus placed upon the people would be well-nigh intolerable. Should Japan become involved with Russia, which, in view of these facts, seems to be a very remote possibility, the rate of expenditure would be even greater than that which has been created by the "China Incident," and the magnitude of the figures already reached, together with the size to be anticipated in such a case, suggest that the last thing that Japan wants is a simultaneous struggle with Russia,—an indication that the Russo-Japanese fisheries dispute may even now not lead to an open breach.

"Jitters From the B.B.C."

Sir Allan Powell has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Governors of the British Broadcasting Corporation and for the next five years will control the destinies of the nation's greatest form of information and entertainment. Sir Allan has been a member of the Import Duties Advisory Committee since 1932 and was previously associated with the re-organization of public assistance for the London County Council and with the Food Council. Whether this experience has provided the qualifications for conducting an enterprise such as the B.B.C. is a matter for controversialists to debate. One would think a man like Tom Walls would be a more suitable selection, but under our peculiar system of democratic selection a lawyer may suddenly acquire the knowledge of an admiral and rule the King's Navy so there will be no quibbling about the appointment. Administrative ability is obviously the guiding motive of the appointment. Sir Allan enters his new office confronted with two attitudes of mind. Generally, one is that the B.B.C. programmes are too dull and tedious and that heart-to-heart talks on topics such as "The domestic habits of shrimps in Patagonia" are not the sort of fare the public wants. Another specific attitude developed in London newspapers recently is the alarming nature of the news broadcasts. The chief grounds of complaint on the latter score are that the late news bulletins contain so much disquieting news and one newspaper declared that "the manner and substance of much of the news broadcast are deplorable." The situation resulted in one newspaper editorializing on it under the heading of "Jitters from the B.B.C." and accusing the B.B.C. of lack of judgment in news selection and exaggerated importance attached to foreign commentators. This is a serious criticism for an institution so conservative and presumably so factual in its statement. Shanghai listeners have experienced more than one shock from London news broadcasts regarding happenings in this part of the world as local newspapers will testify having been called upon to answer frantic telephone calls from people who perhaps imperfectly heard the news. A case in point was the Nanking Reform Government spokesmen's statement regarding the "silent declaration of war" against the International Settlement. By the time this had been boiled down into a terse news bulletin no listener could escape the impression that Nanking troops were marching on Shanghai to capture the Settlement and new hostilities were threatening. The trouble lies in the fact that in condensing world news into a brief radio broadcast too much is taken for granted and emphasis is placed on what really are inessentials which are near the truth but not quite the truth.

Czechoslovak Crisis

While the cables have not made everything clear with regard to the crisis which has developed between the Czechs and the Slovaks in Czechoslovakia, there is sufficient information to show that it has been developed along lines which are by now familiar. There is some argument as to whether the dismissal of Dr. Josef Tiso from the Premiership of Slovakia was constitutional or not, and it is quite clear that that gentleman does not intend to take it lying down. The one important fact which emerges from the welter of rumour and conflicting reports which has come to hand, is that there is every possibility of a further dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, and that the Slovaks will be given complete independence from the Czechs. The reports of brutality which have been broadcast, were to some extent discounted by the statement of Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons that only minor incidents had occurred at Bratislava, though this in turn must be modified by the reports of bombings in that city which occurred late on Monday night. Prague appears to fear a German ultimatum, while according to Havas fourteen divisions have mobilized in Germany ready for action against Czechoslovakia. It is to be hoped that this is not true, but mobilizations being an important factor in power politics there are reasonable possibilities that it is. The establishment of an independent Slovakia, probably in Customs union with the Reich and under the political domination of Berlin would in effect amount to a rounding out of Herr Hitler's policy of dismembering Czechoslovakia, and would be a preliminary step towards the accomplishment of his designs on the Ukraine. What is happening now was certainly not contemplated by the Munich conference, or most certainly not by either the representatives of France and Great Britain, and if in the end Czechoslovakia is again carved up it will merely be another proof of the instability of certain international arrangements in Europe.

A COUNTRY DIARY

March 11.—I was fortunate in seeing a pair of Sparkheaded Woodpeckers this morning, having been attracted to them by the repeated cry of the male: I think the Spring must have been in his bones, for he never ceased repeating the "*pik-pik-pik*" cry the whole time I was near him. Watching these birds fly off I was struck by the fact that they have the undulating or "dipping" flight common to all Woodpeckers, and although they are small birds no bigger than a Bulbul they are unmistakable in the air owing to that peculiarity. Watching them as they disappeared I began to wonder just how such an unusual method of flight could have developed, and the problem became quite simple as I thought it over. To begin with, they obtain their living from trees and their main need for flight is merely to get from one tree to another: they do, however, need great strength in tail, neck and feet in order to obtain that living....the tail to steady the body while they work, the feet and claws to cling on to the tree, and the neck muscles to beat the bill against the bark which is cut as if with a chisel: the result of all this has been that the bird has developed through the ages to meet its special needs: the "keel" of the breastbone is very shallow and the muscles on the breast are very weak—not large and well developed like those of Pigeon, Snipe and Woodcock—all of which are fast-flying birds. The position is, then, that the Woodpecker can only give the necessary number of wing-beats to keep its body in straight flight for a very short time, and when it ceases to beat its wings in the usual manner the body drops—to be lifted again by the next series of muscular efforts. This seems to be rather hard luck on the bird, but it is, I think really a blessing in disguise: a bird with a flat, skinny breast is no use either to man or to bird of prey....so Woodpecker escapes from persecution better than any common bird, except perhaps that world-wide symbol of skinniness—the Rail.

IN PARENTHESIS

Right

TEACHER: "An epidemic is anything that spreads. Now name an epidemic."

Small Boy—"Jam, sir."

* * *

Irish

Pat was a true son of Eire and always ready for a joke.

One day the farmer who was employing him said good-humouredly:—"Bad luck to you, Pat!"

"Good luck to you, sorr!" cried Pat. "And may neither of us be right!"

* * *

50 Guineas

DISGRUNTLED husband: "Last week a grain of sand got into my wife's eye and she had to go to a doctor. It cost me a guinea." Equally disgruntled husband: "That's nothing. A fur coat got in my wife's eye, and it cost me 50 guineas."

* * *

Traffic

IN speaking of the song "The Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond," a country teacher asked his pupils for an explanation of the line. "You'll tak' the high road and I'll tak' the low road."

"One was going by air and the other by bus," answered a boy."

* * *

Excused

ONCE before an English Judge, a demure, sombrely-dressed juryman asked to be excused.

Asked on what grounds the man replied, "I am deeply interested in a funeral which takes place to-day, and I am most anxious to follow."

"Your plea is a just one," replied the Judge, and excused the man.

Later he learnt that the juryman was an undertaker.

* * *

Odd Place

HE was a very poor golfer, and the long-suffering caddy had had a very busy time searching the rough after his errant shots. At last it seemed that the ball was lost for ever, and the caddy said as much in a weary voice.

THE golfer was inclined to be mean, however, and urged the boy to go on looking. "It's my experience," he explained, "that you will often find a ball in the most unlikely place."

"Noe doot, sir; nae doot," was the caddy's reply, "In that case I'll just go on ahead and have a wee look on the green!"

* * *

Three Ages of Man

"A MAN is young if a lady can make him happy or unhappy. He enters middle age when a lady can make him happy, but can no longer make him unhappy. He is old and gone if a lady can make him neither happy nor unhappy."—Moriz Rosenthal, seventy-five-year-old pianist.

When he was twenty-five or six
And ignorant of women's tricks,
A side glance from mascaraed eyes
Would whirl him into paradise.
He saw in life no more, no less
Than everlasting happiness.
Conversely on another night,
When sidelong glances weren't so bright,
And frowns disfigured tranquil brows
And girlish laughter mocked his vows,
His dreams were scattered, and he fell
From Paradise to sleepless hell.

When he was forty-four or five,
And still alert and much alive,
Though wiser now he'd almost fall
For any kind of glance at all.
Adventurous, though not enslaved,
A short romance was all he craved.
With flowers, dinners, theatre stalls,
Free afternoons and furtive calls;
Though middle-aged, the early thrill
Of making love was with him still.
Unlike a youth of twenty-seven,
He knew by now it wasn't heaven.
The years had taught him just as well
That love derided wasn't hell.
For him no agonies of shame,
But adventures with a kinder dame.

When he was eighty-three or four
Women troubled him no more.
No skilful flattery could soothe him.
No beauty unadorned could move him.
Though weak and old, his strength was great.
Aloof from life and love and hate,
His thoughts dwelt not upon adventure,
But more on eating with a denture.
The high spot of his senile heaven
Was dinner punctually at seven.
And if he had ideas of hell
It was waiting for the dinner bell.

—Gubbins in the "Sunday Express."

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min.	39.5	Max.	50.0
Same date, 1938	Min.	38.0	Max.	51.0

Rainfall nil.

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min.	40.3	Max.	52.5
Same date, 1938	Min.	36.5	Max.	54.1

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 13th:—Anticyclone falling over Siberia, Mongolia and China. Low pressures over the Kouriles. Fine to cloudy weather and prevailing north-westerly to north-easterly breezes in China. Overcast to cloudy with rather strong winter monsoon along the Coast and at sea.

State on the morning of the 14th:—Moderate anticyclone over China. Normal and rising pressures over Japan.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine to cloudy weather, overcast at places and north-westerly to north-easterly breezes in China and over the Yellow Sea. Overcast to cloudy and moderate northerly to north-easterly winds over the Eastern Sea and Formosa. Local fogs along the Coast.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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In memory of Miss Olga Levitsky:—	
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Mrs. G. H.	10.00

Slovak and Ukrainian Autonomy Proclaimed

German Protection Requested; Reichswehr Ready to March; Hungarian Troops Cross Border; Czech President Goes to Berlin

Berlin, Mar. 14.

A REPORT from Ukrainian sources announced today that Mgr. Augustin Volosin, Premier of Carpathic-Ukraine has telegraphed Herr Adolf Hitler requesting German protection for Carpathic-Ukraine, which proclaimed its independence at a Cabinet meeting this morning. German sources in Budapest announce that Hungarian troops have entered Carpathic-Ukraine following border incidents. Armed intervention by Germany in Czechoslovakia to defend Slovakia's independence which was proclaimed today and to settle the problem of the German islets in Bohemia and Moravia is anticipated tomorrow morning or even this afternoon, according to well-informed quarters here. An official German spokesman declared this morning that the situation was "unbearable."

Commenting on the concentrations of German troops in Vienna, Dresden, Chemnitz, and Leipzig, and the military moves along the Czech border, competent quarters stated that the Reich must be ready to face any emergency and that the two problems of Slovakian independence and of the German-populated district within Bohemia and Moravia must be settled. "Czechia," meaning Moravia and Bohemia, they add, is included in Germany's drive for vital space.

The Munich agreement left within Czech territory several German islets such as Iglau, while Herr Hitler had claimed them previously in his Godesberg memorandum.

Fourteen divisions of the Reich's Army, numbering 200,000 men, are massed at Dresden, Leipzig and Vienna ready for action against Czechoslovakia for the early hours of Wednesday morning, well-informed quarters revealed here late to night.

Wilhelmstrasse officials on Monday refused to receive the Czech Minister, M. Votech Mastny, and the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, stating that they were fully occupied with important conferences.

According to reliable reports, Dr. Joseph Tiso, new Slovak Premier, telegraphed to Herr Adolf Hitler to inform him of the proclamation of Slovakia's independence and to request German protection.

Circles closely connected with the Wilhelmstrasse declared that Germany will grant protection to Slovakia and stressed that Slovakia will remain an inviolable state under this condition.

German quarters stated that the Germans cannot tolerate disorders in

Dr. Josef Tiso

Czechoslovakia, nor that German lives and properties be threatened by Czech "hatred."

Observers here are convinced that the determination to protect the Germans in Moravia and Bohemia will involve the armed occupation of the whole of Czechoslovakia's territory.

German Press Hints

The "complete breaking up of Czechoslovakia" is announced in the papers here under streamer headlines.

According to most competent observers, Czechoslovakia will be split into an independent Slovakia, controlled directly by the Reich which will finance the deficit in the Slovak budget; German troops will occupy at least temporarily, Czechoslovakia proper, that is Bohemia and Moravia, until the German population has been granted such privileges as will end Czech sovereignty; Carpathic-Ukraine will be incorporated into Hungary, although some resistance is anticipated from Ukrainian quarters.

The Ukrainian appeal for German assistance has not been refused, while German quarters are maintaining a most reserved attitude in this problem, but it is understood that Hungarian intervention took place with the full agreement of Berlin.

Hungarians Repulsed

A report from Ukrainian sources announced this morning that Czech troops, supported by Ukrainian military organizations, had succeeded in repelling the Hungarian troops which crossed the frontier into Carpathic-Ukraine.

It is understood that the Ukrainian Premier requested the protection both of Berlin and Rome as the two countries are guarantors of the Vienna arbitration committee's decisions. The proclamation of Ukrainian independence was made during the Cabinet meeting in Chust today in the presence of leaders of the Ukrainian party and military organizations.

Other quarters believe that German intervention will be limited to sufficient aid to ensure a complete independence for Slovakia, and will take place in one form or another according to circumstances.

The fate of Carpathic-Ukraine has not yet been decided upon, the German political quarters stress that its annexation by Hungary would satisfy Poland, Hungary, and Italy at the same time.

It is understood that the German Government is anxious to secure the sympathy of Poland and Hungary on the eve of what might result in further European tension over the Mediterranean and colonial problems.

German Killed at Iglau

One German was killed and six were injured when Czech police fired on German demonstrators at Stannern, in the district of Iglau, a German report announced today. Germans from Stannern demonstrated on Monday afternoon, protesting against the arrest of the local leader of the

(Continued on page 8)

Commons Told of Slovak Events

Only Minor Clashes Reported, Declares Mr. Chamberlain

London, Mar. 13.

Making a statement on the situation in Czechoslovakia in the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, declared that according to his reports only minor incidents had occurred in Bratislava in the last few days and that the situation there appeared to be outwardly calm.

"On March 10," said Mr. Chamberlain, "it was announced in Prague that the President of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Emil Hacha, had dismissed from office the Premier of Slovakia, Dr. Josef Tiso, and other members of his Government, on the ground that certain factors in the Slovak Government had not been showing sufficient resistance to subversive activities and that the federal interests of the State were thereby threatened.

"On March 11, a new Slovak Government was appointed under the premiership of M. Karel Sidor, formerly Slovak representative in the Central Government at Prague."

"According to our reports, only minor incidents have occurred at Bratislava during the last few days and the situation there appears to be outwardly calm."

Mr. Chamberlain was unable to confirm the report to which his attention was called in a supplementary question that Dr. Tiso was on his way to Berlin.—Reuter.

No Aggression Occurred

London, Mar. 14.

Replying to a question on the situation in Czecholovakia, the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that "the proposed guarantee of frontiers is one against unprovoked aggression against Czechoslovakia, and no such aggression has yet taken place."—Havas.

Franco-British Exchanges

Paris, Mar. 13.

The Slovakian situation was discussed here this evening by the Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bonnet, and Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador, it was revealed in authoritative quarters.

The French and British Governments remain determined not to interfere whatever the developments may be because they have not yet extended their guarantees of Czechoslovakia's borders, provided for by the Munich Agreement. Moreover, it was stated tonight, they will not extend these guarantees until certain conditions foreseen at Munich last September are fulfilled.—Havas.

"New York Times" Comment

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

New York, Mar. 14.

The "New York Times" declares: "It now appears that the present situation in Czechoslovakia is to be used by Herr Hitler as a pretext for another thrust.

"What gives the situation the greatest element of instability is the fact that there is nothing in the present structure of European peace to prevent Herr Hitler from taking matters into his own hands, if he thinks that the time has come to do so," the paper states.—Reuter.

Strong French Comment

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Paris, Mar. 14.

The press sees in the present situation in Slovakia, German manœuvres similar to that which led to the September crisis.

"Le Petit Parisien" writes: "The Fuehrer is reorganizing Central Europe by the least lawful and the most expeditious means. Sooner or later, Europe will see the complete dismemberment of Czechoslovakia."—Reuter.

Polish Stand Defined

London, Mar. 14.

It is reported from a good source that the Polish Government has informed the Reich of its opposition to the creation of an independent Carpathic-Ukrainian state and to the annexation of Carpathic-Ukraine by Slovakia.

Poland desires to see the incorporation of Carpathic-Ukraine into Hungary.

Military measures have been taken along the Polish-Czech frontier, chiefly in the Lwow and Cieszyn districts, where railway traffic has been interrupted for normal usage.—Havas.

Australian Emergency Service Committee

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Melbourne, Mar. 13.

Mr. A. A. Dunstan, Premier of the State of Victoria, today announced the appointment of a National Emergency Service Committee to evolve protective measures for the civil population.—Reuter.

Britain Seeks Peace Backed By Security

Rearmament Costs Still Subordinate To Social Service

London, Mar. 13.

The figures of British rearmament were so formidable and had received such sensational publicity that they sometimes obscured the huge sums which each year were devoted to Social Services, declared Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, in a speech which he made last night at a political demonstration in Sunderland.

Of the total current budget, he said, Defence accounted for 26.8 per cent. and Social Services for 29.6 per cent.

Of the total expenditure budget at a time of unexampled expenditure on armaments, he added, Social Services were still substantially ahead in the Government's apportionment of money available and, even in the estimated figures in next year's budget, the amount actually allocated to Social Services would be £28,000,000 more than the amount of loans, apart from that which it was proposed to devote to the rearmament programme.

It could not be contended, therefore, declared the Foreign Secretary, that the Government was starving these things on which the health and daily life of the British people depended to squander taxpayers' money on guns, battleships and aircraft.

Need for Strong Defences

Turning to the international situation, Lord Halifax said that, in his opinion, there was no occasion during the past few years when the British policy on a major international issue could have followed a different line from the one it had followed without grave risk of leading to a major European war.

"But," continued Lord Halifax, "this second kind of expenditure can only be neglected at our peril. With all our enthusiasm for improving conditions for the people, we must ensure their security and make a country strong enough to defend its rights and to maintain its independence.

"Quite apart from what is happening," he said, "the air is constantly filled with sensational rumours of what is going to happen, and I am afraid that people take little trouble to distinguish between fact and fiction.

"It may be that it suits some people, for whatever reasons, to propagate rumours or to spread distorted views. This means that the responsibility laid on the press is a heavy one; it is, perhaps, heavier in this country because of our complete freedom, and I would appeal to those who write and those who read newspapers to weigh carefully all reports of foreign Governments' alleged intentions.

Sensational Press Deprecated

"A distorted or sensational presentation of foreign news is not only dangerous in itself, but tends to defeat the purposes which, almost without distinction of Party, we all have at heart.

"So far as the Government is concerned, its action will be deflected in neither one direction nor the other by those unsupported speculations, but we shall, while working steadfastly for peace, continue to take whatever steps are necessary to give the country the strength and self-confidence that its position and circumstances demand.

"While thus discharging as faithfully as we may our first duty to our own people, we shall neglect no opportunity for a friendly, sincere approach to or by Governments of other countries, which may hold a real promise of removing misunderstandings or suspicion and so strengthening the forces that make for peace."

Minorca Surrender Issue

He spoke strongly of the suggestion that the action of the British Government regarding Minorca constituted intervention in the Spanish civil war. It was nothing of the kind, he said. The invitation to facilitate discussions between opposing sides, he added, was a tribute to British impartiality and the Government acted as it had to save human life.

The decision had been taken, he went on, to attack Minorca and there was no chance of its making any effective resistance or receiving relief—the only result must have been a further instalment of deep human suffering.

The British Naval captain, he stated, did not intervene or mediate. He was merely authorized to convey Spanish negotiators and the result was the saving of further useless sacrifice. The British Government had thus rendered a service to peace and humanity, which was appreciated by both sides.—Reuter.

Arabian Prince Attends Mosque Reception

Prince Feisal of Saudi Arabia, who heads one of the delegations to the Palestine Conference in London (seated) listening to the address of welcome at the reception in his honour at the Shah Jehan Mosque at Wooking.

Britain and U.S. Protest in Tokyo Over N. China Move

Currency Restrictions Resented; Commons Informed on Tientsin, Yangtze Questions

Washington, Mar. 14.

MR. Joseph Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan, has again protested against the imposition of Japanese-sponsored currency in North China, the State Department revealed last night. The American protest was made in parallel action with Great Britain and was stated in terms almost identical to the American Note to Japan of October 6. Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State who disclosed the latest American protest to Japan, said Mr. Grew had pointed out that the Japanese system in North China discriminates against American interests and violates American treaty rights. Action followed an appeal from American businessmen in North China last week in which Japan's latest currency and export regulations in North China were characterized as a "death blow" to American business there.—United Press.

London, Mar. 14.

Great Britain will make representations to Japan stating that the recent Japanese currency regulations in China greatly interferes with legitimate British trade interests, declared Mr. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons today when explained that the "Provisional Government of China" had announced that, from March 11, the export of twelve specified commodities would not be permitted unless foreign exchange proceeds were sold against "Federal Reserve" notes at fourteen pence. These commodities together, he said, accounted for a high proportion of the export trade of North China.

Further protests to Japan regarding the livewire entanglements in Tientsin are expected to follow the information received in London of the formation of a "Pro-Japanese Terrorist Committee" outside the British and French Concessions. The *modus operandi* of the new Committee, it is reported, is to commit terrorist action within the Concession, and then escape outside.

Making a statement in the House yesterday on the situation in Tientsin, Mr. Butler said that the British Ambassador in Tokyo, Sir Robert Craigie, had addressed a Note on the subject on March 4 to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hachiro Arita.

In the Note, Mr. Butler continued, the Ambassador, after pointing out the scrupulously correct attitude of the British authorities at Tientsin, drew attention to the various actions directed against the British Concession there and requested early instructions to ensure a moderation of attitude on the part of the local Japanese authorities.

Mr. P. J. Noel-Baker (Labour member for Derby): "Would it be correct to say that the British Concession has gradually become a Japanese concentration camp?"

Mr. Butler: "No, it would not. But the seriousness of the situation is in no way minimized by my answer."

Yangtze Restrictions

Was the Prime Minister aware that more than a hundred British subjects in Hankow were requiring passage to Shanghai, in addition to those who, for business reasons, desired to proceed from Shanghai to Hankow, asked Mr. A. C. Moreing, Conservative member for Preston, in the House yesterday.

Mr. Moreing also wanted to know what arrangements he (Mr. Chamberlain) would be able to make for safe and speedy transport.

In reply, Mr. Butler declared that Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, was fully aware of the position, which was under active consideration at present.

Mr. Moreing: "Is he aware that British ships are not allowed to carry out lawful trading on the Yangtze, that British subjects are not allowed to travel in Japanese ships, and will he consider consulting the Admiral commanding the China Station to see what steps can be taken to open up this international highway?"

Mr. Butler: "We have already been in touch with the officer in question, in view of the importance of the matter."

Hospital Bombing

Notes of protest dealing with 22 cases of damage suffered by British subjects or property have been addressed to the Japanese Government since the commencement of the Chinese war, declared Mr. Butler on Monday in replying to questions on the subject. Apologies, he continued, had been forthcoming in respect to nine cases, compensation has been paid in four cases and promises had been made in respect to three others.

Questioned regarding the reply to a recent Note to the Japanese Government on the subject of the Open Door in China, Mr. Butler answered that the Note recorded the British Government's attitude towards the Far Eastern situation in the light of official Japanese statements of policy. No reply, he said, had been received and the question of sending one must

(Continued on page 8)

Japan to Reject Demarches

Equal Opportunities For All Claimed in North China Regime

Tokyo, Mar. 14.

British, French and American representations made to the Japanese Government recently over the imposition by the "Provisional Government" at Peiping of regulations governing exchange purchases against North-China exports will be rejected, well-informed circles here indicated today.

The contention that the regulations run counter to the principle of equal opportunity and infringe upon the treaty rights of the Powers, by restricting the freedom of commerce, upon which the representations of the three governments were based, will be declared unfounded.

In the view of Japanese officials, Domei understood, the regulations being included in an adjective statute do not infringe upon the basic trading rights of the Powers, nor do they constitute a discriminatory measure.

The principle of equal opportunity, it was pointed out here, is not violated by the regulations, since Japanese nationals are subject to the same exchange restrictions as others in effecting shipments abroad.—Domei.

Belgian Plane Crashes; Three Killed

Brussels, Mar. 14.

A Belgian plane operating on the London-Brussels night service crashed near Brussels last night. Three persons were killed.—Reuter.

Senator Pittman Proposes U.S. Sales Of Armament to Latin America

Latest Warship Designs and Military Secrets To Be Shared Under Scheme for Joint Defence

Washington, Mar. 14.

Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, today introduced a bill in Congress which would enable Latin American nations to construct warships in United States Government shipyards.

The bill also provides that the United States Navy would manufacture and sell to Latin American nations supplements of war including munitions. Such equipment would include secret United States war manufactures which could not be re-sold by the Latin American countries.

The bill was immediately referred to the Foreign Relations Committee for consideration.

Senator Pittman also introduced a bill authorizing President Roosevelt to spend $500,000 for Chilean relief through the purchase of supplies in the United States to assist in the rehabilitation of the stricken Chilean earthquake area.

The newly concluded U.S.-Brazil Agreement was attacked by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Democrat of Illinois, during a debate in the Senate today. He said "underground, subterranean processes are violating the law." He referred to the Johnson Act prohibiting loans to nations in arrears in their debt payments to the United States and charged that Brazil had concluded a barter agreement with Germany.

The resolution by Senator Pittman, envisaging the broadest naval and military co-operation with Latin American nations ever projected, was referred today to the Foreign Relations groups for study.

The proposed bill aroused widespread astonishment and interest in Congress. The provision for the revelation of all United States military and naval secrets came in for special comment. One Congressman declared the provision to be the boldest move ever projected in the American effort to establish military co-operation with Latin American nations.

He said the resolution proposed to make the United States a military and naval fountain head for the irrigation of all Latin America to develop hemispherical defence unity.—United Press.

Eurasia Passenger Plane Crashes

Chungking, Mar. 14.

Enquiries this morning at the offices of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation revealed that no news had yet been received of the whereabouts of the Eurasia passenger 'plane, number 23, which left Chungking on March 12, en route to Kunming. It is understood that the 'plane sent out an S.O.S. message when the machine was above Yiping, in the southern part of Szechuen province, near the Yunnan border. This, it is learned, was followed by complete silence. The 'plane carried 14 persons, including Mr. Tang Kwan, Hongkong manager of the Central Bank.—Reuter.

'Plane Located

Chungking, Mar. 14.

A brief message received from Kunming (Yunnanfu) tonight states that the missing Eurasia aeroplane has been located near Suifu, where the Min River meets the Yangtze on the Yunnan-Szechuen border. No further details are presently available.—Kuo Min.

"Reformed" Troops Withdrawn

Guerilla Threat Reported Successful Against New Arrivals From Nanking

No Chinese "Reformed Government" troops were to be seen yesterday in the western district outside the defence perimeter, where they had been assisting the Japanese garrison in sentry and patrol duty for the previous two or three days. The village in which the new régime soldiers had been billetted also appeared to be empty, leading to the belief that these new troops had been withdrawn.

Chinese reports last night stated that the guerillas on Sunday night had inflicted serious losses on the new arrivals, who had not been properly equipped by the Japanese, apparently in fear lest they might turn against their sponsors. No official details of the losses suffered by the new régime forces could be obtained yesterday.

Retreat Towards Soochow

According to a Chinese evening report yesterday, at 5 p.m. on Monday the "Reformed Government" troops began retreating towards Soochow and Wusih. The report also stated that in view of the fact that the new Nanking troops are not well armed and that they have not been well disciplined, the Japanese and "Reformed" authorities had decided not to send more such troops to Shanghai.

Reports that there has been heavy fighting in the western district outside the perimeter have been circulated widely and they tended to strengthen the belief yesterday that the newly arrived troops had been defeated. It could not be ascertained yesterday exactly how many of new "Reformed Government" troops had been sent to Shanghai, but it was learnt that they had come in large numbers.

They were first seen by villagers living in the district on Saturday last, when they were assigned to take up sentry duties in co-operation with Japanese soldiers at railway crossings. Guerillas there swore then that they would wipe out the new troops and since then fighting has been reported in progress.

Hongkong Junks Sunk By Japanese

Naval Activities Along Coast Continued

Hongkong, Mar. 14.

Japanese naval activities against Chinese fishermen continue unabated, according to the Hongkong Chinese Fisherman's Guild which reported today that 34 Hongkong junks had been burned and sunk by Japanese warships between December 15 and February 15.

Total casualties have not yet been compiled, but they are expected to exceed 500, the report stated.

The Guild earlier reported that in a fourteen-month period ending last November, 628 junks had been sunk by Japanese warships and 1,092 fishermen killed.—United Press.

Council's Attitude Defined

Japanese Co-operation Appreciated But No Independent Action Will Be Permitted

WHILST the co-operation of the Japanese Gendarmerie in the prevention of terrorism in the International Settlement will be welcomed, no independent police action by any other force than the S.M.P. will be permitted, according to a statement released by the S.M.C. yesterday in connection with the conversations that took place between the Council and the Japanese authorities between February 22 and March 3. The Council's attitude, according to this statement, is as follows:

In view of misleading reports which have appeared as to the understanding recently reached between the Japanese Gendarmerie and the Shanghai Municipal Police, it is considered desirable to issue a summary regarding what has taken place.

Between February 22 and March 3 negotiations took place between the Japanese authorities and the Shanghai Municipal Council with reference to the occurrence of terrorist outrages in the International Settlement. The Council's attitude was as follows:—

Emergency Proclamation

1:—The Council had given effect to the emergency proclamation of July 19, 1938, in connection with anti-Japanese terrorist cases, and was prepared to continue so to do.

2:—The Council was unable to accept any suggestion for independent action in the International Settlement by any police organ other than the Shanghai Municipal Police. Without the sanction of all the Powers concerned, the Council has no power to delegate the police powers and responsibilities entrusted to it under the Land Regulations. The Council stated that it was, however, prepared to continue to welcome the co-operation of the Japanese Gendarmerie and Consular Police with the Shanghai Municipal Police in the detection of terrorism. Any measure of co-operation must be undertaken with the consent of and under arrangement with the Commissioner of Police.

2:—Before these negotiations started, the Council, in the exercise of its responsibility for taking measures to prevent outrages, had instituted the practice of searching persons entering the Settlement from the waterways, and was prepared to intensify this practice and to continue the practice of inviting Japanese observers in plain clothes to be present at such searches.

4:—During the present Council year 45 new recruits had been engaged for the Japanese Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and the Council stated that it was already taking steps to bring the Japanese Branch up to Budget strength by obtaining 23 more recruits from Japan.

5:—The Council stated that the conduct of searches at key points in the Settlement was a normal and continuous practice of the Shanghai Municipal Police, which is being intensified at the present time.

Conversations with Japanese

In order to work out the details of the co-operation referred to above, conversations took place between the Commissioner of Police and Japanese officers. During the course of these conversations the following points were established.

1:—In regard to the searching of persons entering the Settlement from the waterways, the Shanghai Municipal Police welcomed the co-operation of the Japanese Gendarmerie and Consular Police, but the actual searching must be conducted by the Shanghai Municipal Police.

2:—When information is received from the Japanese authorities that terrorists are present at particular spots in the Settlement, and concrete reasons are furnished which in the opinion of the Municipal Police provide ample grounds for restricting traffic in certain sectors in order that searches may be conducted, the Municipal Police are prepared to co-operate in this manner.

3:—The Commissioner of Police is prepared to give sympathetic attention to the suggestion of placing a senior Japanese officer with several selected Japanese subordinates in a composite section within the present framework of the Crime Branch. Such section must conform with the existing framework of the Police Force as a whole and form part of Headquarters Detective Unit under the officer in charge of that Unit. This section will be used for quick liaison work with the Japanese authorities as may be necessary for anti-terrorist work.

Facilities Granted

4:—The Shanghai Municipal Police are prepared in general to give facilities to the Japanese authorities for the purpose of the examination of prisoners arrested in connection with terrorist cases when the information leading to the arrest is furnished by the Japanese authorities. The Municipal Police reserve the right, however, to treat each case on its own merits, and difficult cases will be discussed between the two Police Forces.

There is no foundation, the statement adds for the suggestions that have appeared in certain press reports that offices of the Japanese Gendarmerie are to be established in Shanghai Municipal Police Stations, or that Japanese Gendarmerie will be stationed in Shanghai Municipal Police Stations. Nor is there any foundation for the report that the Commissioner of Police has agreed to the supervision of Chinese Police by the Japanese Gendarmerie.

Latest Exchange

The closing Interbank selling rates yesterday were as follows:

Sterling 8 5/32d. U.S.$ 16 1/32c.

LONDON METALS AND N.Y. CROSS RATE

London, Mar. 14.

A slight improvement was noted in silver prices today, with quotations fixed as follow:

	Mar. 13	Mar. 14
London spot	20 7/16d.	20½d.
" forward	20d.	20 1/16d.
" gold	148/2½d.	148/3d.
London/New York:		
One pound	U.S.$4.6918	$4.6894
One U.S. dollar	51.153d.	51.179d.

—Reuter.

Move to Withdraw U.S. Forces

Two Senators Urge Recall; Obligations In Shanghai Cited

Washington, Mar. 13.

Friction between Japanese and American forces in the International Settlement in Shanghai prompted two Senators today to demand the withdrawal of all United States troops from the Orient.

At the same time it was revealed that the State and War Departments were divided in their opinions on such a step.

Senators J. Hamilton Lewis, Democrat of Illinois, and Robert R. Reynolds, Democrat of North Carolina, launched the move for the withdrawal of American forces from China.

They said that the presence of American forces in the war zones of China was a "threat to peace." They pointed out that the United States commercial stake in China is too small to warrant the presence of American troops there.

Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat of Massachusetts and chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, challenged the demands of Senators Lewis and Reynolds. He asserted that the withdrawal of American forces from China would violate international agreements and leave United States citizens in China unprotected.

Definite Obligations

The recall of American forces from China, Senator Walsh pointed out, would be "tantamount to withdrawing policemen from the streets of Washington and expecting law and order to continue as before. We have definite obligations in the International Settlement of Shanghai."

"The whole of China is not worth spilling the blood of a single son of any United States mother," Senator Reynolds said.

He added that United States investments in China only amounted to U.S.$240,000,000. "In order to protect this investment," he continued, "we have to maintain troops in China. This might lead to considerable embarrassment, trouble and possible embroilment."

Departmental Disagreement

Senator Lewis revealed the existence of some conflict between the State and War Departments. He said the two departments do not agree on the American policy regarding China.

The War Departments wants American troops to be withdrawn from China, while the State Departments insist that they be maintained to protect American nationals, Senator Lewis said.

Senator William H. King, Democrat of Utah, took up the cudgels for the maintenance of American forces in China.

"The mere presence of United States Marines tends to check the cruel and ruthless prosecution of war," Senator King commented. "Further," he added, "we have nationals and property in China which should be protected.—United Press.

Dockyard Employee in Weihaiwei Seized

British Ask Explanation From Japanese

Weihaiwei, Mar. 14.

British naval officials here have requested the Japanese authorities to furnish an explanation of the arrest of a Chinese employee of the British Naval Dockyard. There appears to be some question of the violation of British property during the arrest, concerning which no previous notification had been given to the British authorities.

Previously a posse of Chinese police under Japanese supervision landed on the Island, quickly threw a cordon round a large area, and began search for a well-known Chinese, Mr. Tung, who formerly lived in the city (on the mainland) and practised as a lawyer under the old regime.

It appears that Mr. Tung, in an attempt to escape, gained entrance to a neighbour's compound and hid in some coolie quarters. Later he was discovered and arrested with several Chinese found on the premises. His wife is reported to have also been apprehended. The nature of the charges against the arrested persons is a mystery.

A compulsory attendance of trades people and others was present at the funeral of Pi Fu-chu, chief detective of the Japanese-fostered régime here, who was shot dead with his own pistols by two guerillas in plain clothes. Levies were made of men and women even from the Island.

His assailants belonged to a small party of guerillas who had entered the city unarmed apparently with the express intention of killing Pi Fu-chu, who had been very active against them. He was cornered in a street by two of them, who engaged him in conversation, suddenly seized his pistols, shot him dead with them, and made good their escape.—Reuter.

Admiral Byrd to Make New Antarctic Trip

Move to Claim Million Square Miles for U.S.

Miami, Mar. 14.

Admiral Byrd, in a copyright interview with the "New York Daily News" today, states that he is preparing another antarctic trip soon.

He expects to claim a 1,000,000 square miles for the United States.

"I know," he added, "that there are mountains there with a coal supply sufficient to take care of the needs of the world for some time."—Reuter.

Japanese Push Advantage in Central Hupeh Drive

Chinese Attempts to Stem Advance Prove Futile; Reinforcements Rushing From Ichang

RELENTLESSLY pursuing Chinese troops retreating northwards along the upper Han River in central Hupeh, Japanese vanguards yesterday were pressing in the direction of Siangyang, the main Chinese base in the area, a Japanese military spokesman said last night.

The main Japanese force, the spokesman declared, was now between Anlu and Liusuikou, 27 kilometres to the north. The latter town, he claimed was captured at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

According to Japanese aerial observation, the spokesman continued, Chinese forces in the hilly region west of the Han River were feverishly digging in, while columns of powerful reinforcements were being rushed eastward from Ichang.

Japanese army aircraft, the spokesman added, had subjected Chinese troops retreating westward across the Han River, as well as those attempting to rally at a point south of Siangyang, to an intensive bombardment.

Chinese Threat Nullified

Meanwhile, a successful advance by Japanese troops proceeding westward from Yingshan, had relieved the right wing and the rear of the main Japanese force advancing along the Han River from the threat of a Chinese attack.

This, he said, had been effected by striking at Chinese concentrations south-west of Kiukow.

The Japanese forces in Hupeh, the spokesman claimed, had now successfully turned the right wing of the Chinese in that sector, forcing the latter to retreat either westward, across the Han River, or to the north in the direction of Siangyang.

North-west Towns Bombed

A Japanese Army Air Base, Mar. 14.

Japanese army aircraft engaged in 43 bombing raids over north-western provinces during the past month in which 130 Chinese planes were destroyed and five Japanese machines were lost, air force officers stated today.

Far-flung raids on arms supply centres along the "red route" were started on February 12 when army craft attacked Lanchow.

Plans of the Chinese command to reconstruct an air force in north-western China have been frustrated. Supply routes linking Lanchow and Yulin in northern Shensi, Tungkwan and Hanyangchen, Tihwa and Tungkwan, and the Ulan Bator route have been weakened by the Japanese raids.

Towns bombed in the north-west include:

Lanchow in south-western Kansu, Weinan in Shensi, east of Sian; Lintung, north-west of Sian; Tungchow, north-west of Tungkwan; Hancheng, central Shensi; Pingliang, in eastern Kansu on the Lanchow-Sian Highway; Tungkwan, in the eastern extremity of Shensi; Yenanfu, northern Shensi; Loyang, on the Lunghai Railway; Ninghsia, capital of Ninghsia province; Hanyangchen, south-western Shansi; central Kansu, and Liangchow, near the Ninghsia border in Kansu.—Domei.

Chengkia, Loping Bombed

A powerful unit of Japanese naval aircraft on Monday bombed Chengkia, 10 kilometres south-east of Chatsin, and Loping, seven kilometres south-east of Wuning, both south of the Siu River, and caused considerable damage, stated a communiqué issued by the Japanese China Sea Fleet command yesterday afternoon.

In South China naval landing forces which had been active in the southern part of Hainan Island on Saturday advanced through Chiusoshih to Jungloshih, 30 kilometres west of Aihsien, and completed mopping-up operations in the city, the statement said.

A naval air unit on Sunday raided Luichow in southwestern Kwangtung in the centre of the Luichow promontory, and Limchow in southwestern Kwangtung facing the Gulf of Tongking, blew up Chinese positions within the walled cities and caused heavy losses. Despite furious anti-aircraft fire the planes suffered no damage, according to the communiqué.

Sian Again Raided

A Japanese Army Air Base, Mar. 14.

Japanese army planes today again bombed Sian in Central Shensi and Paoki, 150 kilometres west of Sian in western Shensi.

Eight army air units in a large formation attacked Sian at 11.30 o'clock and taking advantage of heavy cloud banks showered bombs on the provincial government offices and municipal government building. The entire city was covered with smoke.

Four more army air units appeared over Paoki at 11,50 o'clock and despite poor visibility bombed the station and military establishments. All returned safely to their bases.

The raiders met no resistance. A small plane was seen on the aerodrome at Paoki.—Domei.

Mrs. Gande's Driver Hit by Japanese

Assailants Claim That "Punishment" Necessary For Reckless Speeding

Giving vent to their dissatisfaction at seeing their car being overtaken by another, six Japanese civilians forced a motorcar driven by a chauffeur and in which Mrs. W. M. Gande was the sole passenger, to pull up on Broadway near Muirhead Road, shortly after 12.30 p.m. yesterday, and forced the driver to leave his vehicle, whereupon they proceeded to maltreat him, inflicting slight head injuries.

Mrs. Gande, who was returning to the city from her house on Thorburn Road, tried to intervene, but apparently her pleadings with the six assailants were of no avail.

The incident, it was understood, occurred when Mrs. Gande's car overtook that occupied by the Japanese, because the latter was proceeding at a very low speed. Apparently infuriated over this, the Japanese occupied vehicle overtook Mrs. Gande's car and forced it to pull up, whereupon the chauffeur was pulled from his seat and given a severe beating.

The assailants, it was furthermore learned, said that they had to "punish" the chauffeur because he was driving at a reckless speed.

Although, according to information gathered yesterday evening, the matter was reported to the Shanghai Municipal Police, no statement was available up to a late hour last night.

Japanese Car Knocks Down Five Chinese

Ambulances Prevented From Aiding Victims

A motorcar driven by a Japanese seriously injured five Chinese pedestrians in a freak accident which occurred shortly after 1.50 p.m. yesterday on Kashing Road near the intersection of Dixwell Road, and emergency ambulances which had been summoned by a C. P. C. on duty near by, were prevented from conveying the victims to a hospital, the Japanese insisting that they had to be taken to the Japanese Marine Hospital on Kiangwan Road in a military truck.

The car, which was occupied by five or six Japanese passengers, was said to have overtaken a truck and, finding his view obstructed, the driver applied the brakes, whereupon the car swerved and came on to the sidewalk on the east side of Elgar Road where the Chinese victims were walking at the time.

Officers from Kashing Road police station were investigating the accident.

It could not be learned up to a late hour yesterday evening, to what extent the victims were injured, although it was understood that their conditions were rather serious.

Yangtszepoo Murderers Tracked by Police

Solution of Missing Car Mystery Near

With four suspects in the custody of the First Special District Court, the Settlement police have obtained important clues for solving the mystery surrounding the murder of a Chinese owner driver whose body was found in the Yangtszepoo district and his car in another place in Hongkew on Sunday.

The four men were brought up before the court yesterday but no charges were framed by the police, as the actual motive for committing the crime was being investigated.

It was revealed in court that the victim, Dzien Kyung-zung, wanted to sell his car in order to have money enough to get married. Some foreigner living in Hongkew offered to buy it, but they failed to reach an agreement in fixing the price.

Among the detained persons is the victim's brother who, it was alleged, had a dispute with the victim as he tried to obtain part of the money obtained by selling the car.

All the detained persons, however, steadfastly denied that they had shot the victim, whose body was found in Tinghai Road.

Lighting System Stops Armed Robbery

Piece Goods Shop Thrown Into Darkness

Having learned a lesson during an armed robbery committed at the same address in 1928, the proprietor of a piece-goods shop at 27 Honan Road had a special electrical lighting system installed which, in the event of an armed robbery being perpetrated, would immediately throw the whole place into darkness.

That the idea was not a bad one was demonstrated shortly after 7.30 p.m. yesterday, when five men, three of them armed with pistols, entered the shop and attempted to seize a large amount of money from the cashier. They had hardly been in the place for half a minute, when the lights went out, whereupon the men decamped, without taking anything.

An alarm was immediately sent to Central Police Station from where a party of steel-vested detectives arrived a few minutes later but, beyond getting rather vague descriptions of those having taken part in the attempted armed robbery, no progress had been made in the investigations, up to a late hour last night.

Robber Arrested on Chekiang Road

Inmate of House Manages To Raise Alarm

Three men, one of them armed with an automatic pistol, entered a Chinese house at 519 Chekiang Road, shortly after 10 p.m. last night and intimidated the inmates with one exception, and this exception was to be their down-fall, as one of the persons in the house at the time managed to sneak out by a rear door and advised a policeman near the scene of the crime. Subsequently one of the trio was arrested, whilst the other two managed to escape.

It could not be learned last night, whether the man now being detained in the Louza Police Station was the one carrying the weapon. The thug was being questioned by detectives at a late hour last night and, it was believed, is the member of a gang which has perpetrated a large number of armed robberies in the Central and Louza districts during the past few months.

British Ship Refused Entry to Oran

Oran, Algeria, Mar. 14.

A British steamer, carrying 433 refugees from Alicante, is reported to have been refused entry to Oran Harbour today by the Port authorities.—Reuter.

Slovaks in U.S. Oppose Move

Washington Discerns German Push Towards East in New Action

Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 14.

"We categorically oppose an inhuman German intervention in Slovakia," Mr. U. S. Platek, President of the Slovak National Society in the United States, declared here today when questioned as to the Society's views on the present crisis in Slovakia.

"American Slovaks are convinced that their fellow-countrymen can remain among the family of civilized nations only as an integral part of Czechoslovakia. The separatist movement is working against the interests of Slovakia, and American Slovaks are bitterly opposed to such a movement."—Havas.

Washington Comments

Washington, Mar. 14.

Political circles here declare that the present crisis in Slovakia is the direct consequence of the Munich accords, for which the United States were in no way responsible.

They add that the situation is strikingly similar with that which preceded German intervention in Austria and Czechoslovakia last year.

Today, as then, the appetite of Hitlerite pan-Germanism is being revealed both in the intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries by radio propaganda and in the threat of sending German troops.

Political quarters fear that Berlin may take advantage of the appeal for assistance by the Slovaks to establish a "base" in Slovakia from where the Reich could eventually launch her attacks against Soviet Ukraine.

Most of the Ukrainian organizations in the United States refused to take any stand in the present crisis.

According to the "Washington Daily News," this proves to what degree the Fascist Ukrainians are under the dependence of Berlin, whose official attitude has not yet been made known.—Havas.

Popular Former Resident Dies in France

M. Labansat Passes Away Following Operation

M. E. Labansat, former general manager of Messrs. Pathé-Orient in Shanghai, who had a large circle of friends in this city, died suddenly following an operation which he underwent in France recently.

Mr. Labansat first arrived in China in 1910, after having established branch offices for his firm in India, the Strait Settlements, Indo-China and Hongkong. After successfully marketing the products of Pathé-Orient in Shanghai, the deceased went to North China were another office was opened at Tientsin. These various branches had been successfully engaged in business for some time when the world war broke out, M. Labansat being mobilized in Tientsin where he served as an instructor, only returning to Shanghai in 1919.

Shortly afterwards, the firm decided to build a factory which now stands on Avenue Petain and which had the rare distinction of having been the first firm to make gramophone records in Shanghai.

Amongst the many other functions which he filled in this city, the deceased was a member of the board of directors of the "Journal de Shanghai" local French daily.

The deceased retired to France in 1932, much to the regret of those who had been fortunate enough to be amongst his circle of friends. M. Labansat is survived by Mme. E. Labansat, Miss Labansat and M. and Mrs. Chrétien, to whom their many friends will extend their sympathies.

Art Exhibition at Cathay Hotel

Mme. Tatiana Pafilief, who, in conjunction with Messrs. Robert Fan and Nicolaus Sokolsky, local architects, is now holding an exhibition of her works on the eighth floor of the Cathay Hotel, is one of the few artists of the modernistic school, who are artists in the true sense of the word. While some of the drawings and paintings denote ultra-futuristic trends, all indicate that she is well schooled and has a technique of her own.

Thus, for instance, her "Paris Je T'aime" is a combination of the beautiful shape of a pair of woman's legs with a back-ground of shabby houses such as are encountered in the quartier latin, whilst a street lamp on the extreme right of the picture is just conventional enough to indicate what it is.

"Confucius" and "Emperor Fu Hsi" are something novel, ultra-modernistic but still most pleasing. Mme. Pafilief's sculptures, of which, unfortunately, only a few are exhibited, show that she is a most versatile artist. One of the busts shown is a copy of the one made of Sir Frederick Maze.

Five Chinese Arrested; Four Said Released

Mystery still surrounds the arrests made by Settlement detectives at a Medhurst Road address, shortly after 9 a.m. yesterday, when, it was understood, five men were taken into custody, of which four were released after having been questioned. The fifth, believed to be a notorious opium dealer, or at least a man connected with the trade, was understood to have been detained, under suspicion of having been concerned in a murder some time ago which, according to information gathered yesterday, occurred in an opium den in "Ta Tao" territory, following a brawl. No statement was made by the police, concerning the arrest, this being neither denied nor confirmed.

Fire Destroys Four Dwelling Houses

Machines from Ichang Road Fire Station attended a fire at the corner of Moji and Penang Roads, shortly after 9 p.m. yesterday, where, upon their arrival, they found four single-storied Chinese dwelling houses ablaze. Fortunatel, all the inmates were able to get out of the buildings in time so that no casualties were recorded. The houses, however, were very badly damaged.

Slovak and Ukrainian Autonomy Proclaimed

(Continued from page 7)

German minority, Herr Slabij. The Czech police attacked the demonstrators in armoured cars and opened fire "massacring the panic-stricken crowd." After the shooting, the Czech police beat up the Germans with the butt of their rifles, injuring two, one a war invalid. Herr Hansmann, leader of the German minority in Iglau, has lodged a protest against the "Czech terror."

Shooting was also reported from Daesmark and Zips, but the number of casualties is not yet known.—Havas.

German Occupation Denied

Berlin, Mar. 14.

Reports current in Prague that Germany contemplates occupying Bohemia and Moravia tonight are denied by the Ministry of Propaganda.—Reuter.

Czech Cabinet Resigns

Berlin, Mar. 14.

A message from Prague states that the Czech Government resigned this afternoon.—Reuter.

Czech President for Berlin

Prague, Mar. 14.

Dr. Emil Hacha, Federal President of Czecho-Slovakia, left for Berlin accompanied by the Federal Foreign Minister, Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, it was unofficially announced here today.

Resignation of the Czech Federal Cabinet has not yet been decided.

A meeting of the Czech Inner Cabinet took place this afternoon, but nothing transpired regarding the decisions taken.—Havas.

Independence Proclaimed

Bratislava, Mar. 14.

Independence of the Slovak state was proclaimed by the Slovak Diet at its meeting here this morning. Dr. Joseph Tiso, deposed Premier, has formed a new Cabinet.

Sixty-two Deputies attended the meeting of the Diet and unanimously proclaimed Slovakia's independence.

The new Slovak Cabinet is as follows:—

Premier:—Dr. Joseph Tiso.
Vice-Premier:—M. Bela Tuka.
Home, Social Welfare, and Health Minister:—M. Karel Sidor.
Foreign Minister:—M. Ferdinand Durcanski.
Finance Minister:—M. Druzinski.
National Economy:—M. Medricki.
National Defence:—M. Capler.
Education Minister:—M. Joseph Sivak.
Justice:—M. Gejza Fritz.
Communications:—M. Julius Stano.

Mr. Martin Sokol was re-elected President of the Diet while M. Sano Mach will remain head of the Government's propaganda department.

German Pledge and Warning

The proclamation of independence was made at a secret session of the Diet. When the session opened, M. Karel Sidor, the Premier of the Slovak Government appointed by Prague, tendered his resignation and explained his reasons. Dr. Tiso then made a report on his visit to Berlin where he was told that the Slovaks would be granted German support if they stand by the principles of the 'Volkstum,' but that "if they hesitate, it will be worse for them."

After a short recess a vote was taken, the members being asked "Do you want an independent Slovak state? Yes or No?" All the Deputies announced themselves in favour of Slovak independence following which the national anthem was played.

The Diet was then informed of the composition of the new Cabinet, the members of which took their oath of office.

The election of a President of the Slovak Republic will probably take place within a fortnight.

Count John Esterhazy, leader of the Hungarian minority, and three Deputies of the Brosev district, did not attend the meeting.

After the Diet's session, the Cabinet met to draft the proclamation which will be read to the Slovak population.—Havas.

Reichswehr Ready

Vienna, Mar. 14.

German troops are expected to march into Slovakia during the next few hours.

Traffic in Vienna this morning is practically at a standstill, due to soldiers moving through the streets in full war kit, heading for the Slovak frontier.

An official German spokesman, asked by Reuter's correspondent whether occupation or invasion of Slovakia had begun, replied: "Not yet." He added, however, that it was probable.—Reuter.

Berlin Denies Ultimatum

Berlin, Mar. 14.

Commenting on reports about a letter alleged to have been handed to the Prague Government by Germany, a spokesman told Reuter: "Germany has not sent anything like an ultimatum to the Prague Government, and has not been in direct touch with the Prague authorities."

The recall of Field Marshal Hermann Goering, German Air Minister, from San Remo, where he is spending a holiday, is not yet admitted. Excitement and indignation in newspapers are running high.—Reuter.

Hungarians Cross Border

Budapest, Mar. 14.

It is authoritatively confirmed that Hungarian troops crossed the Czechoslovak border near Orhegyalja this morning and occupied that village.

The Hungarian Government has sent an ultimatum to Prague over the Carpathic-Ukraine problem.

The Hungarian ultimatum sent to Prague grants the Czechs a delay of 24 hours. It demands the release of all Hungarians in prison, discontinuation of persecutions against the Hungarian population, freedom for Hungarian organizations to arm themselves, and the evacuation of Czech troops from Carpathic-Ukraine.

A German source reported here that three Hungarian infantry battalions pursued their advance after having crossed the Czech border near Munkacs at dawn and are now sixteen kilometres within Czech territory. They occupied Svalava, after clashes in which many were killed and injured.

Hungarians Mobilized

Several thousand Hungarians were called to the colours today owing to exceptional circumstances, a semi-official communique announced this morning. "Persons affected will not exceed several thousands throughout the country," the statement said.

It is not confirmed but reported here that several Rumanians were killed following incidents along the Rumanian-Czech border today.

Three Hungarians were killed today near Munkacs by Czech border guards, it was announced here this afternoon, while a Hungarian found in possession of an old pistol was executed at Kisberezna where martial law prevails.

It is reported here that Czech frontier guards opened fire early this morning in the direction of Hungarian territory. The Hungarian guards returned the fire and then occupied the village of Gyalja, near Munkacs, and repelled Czech detachments, capturing several prisoners.

Similar incidents were reported near Ungvar and Magydobrony. Political quarters here voiced considerable indignation at the Munkacs incident but emphasized that no military measures have been taken yet along the border between Hungary and the Ukraine, but drastic measures will be taken if the Hungarian population in Carpathic-Ukraine are in any way molested.

Papers published many reports of ill-treatment inflicted upon Hungarians in the Ukraine and Germans in Czechoslovakia.—Havas.

Border Bridges Blown Up

Budapest, Mar. 14.

According to official information from Ungvar, several bridges over the stream marking the border of Hungary and Carpathic-Ukraine frontier have been blown up.—Reuter.

Tokyo Efforts for New Currency

Control in Occupied Areas Not Sufficient For Real Success

London, Mar. 14.

"Although official quarters and the press have gone out of their way to emphasize the purely commercial motives of the Chinese credit transaction, much prominence is being given in the Japanese press to its alleged political aspects," the "Financial Times" stated this morning, commenting on the Japanese reactions to the British credits to China.

"Yet Japanese opinion is by no means unanimous in maintaining that it would be in Japan's interest for the Chinese dollar to collapse," the paper added. "It is doubtful that even a depreciation of the Chinese national currency would increase the popularity of the new Yuan notes among the Chinese population. If a military conquest of their territories were complete, the Japanese authorities would be in a position to introduce whatever currency they wished as the German armies did in the countries they occupied during the war. But whereas the control of the German authorities behind precisely defined frontiers was complete, effective control by the Japanese authorities is largely confined to big cities, railways, and rivers in China. Their occupation of large territories inside the 'conquered area' is far from effective, and to introduce to the population any new currency would be an extremely difficult matter."—Havas.

China Buys 300 Lorries From Britain

Delivery of £223,011 Worth of Machinery at Rangoon

London, Mar. 14.

A contract is being signed this afternoon in the Chinese Embassy between the Chinese Government and Messrs. John Thornycroft, for the purchase of 200 three and a half-ton and 100 seven-ton motor lorries, the latter to be provided with eight-ton trailers.

The total value of the motor lorries will be £223,011, including spare parts and break-down equipment to the value of £30,884. Payment is guaranteed by the Export Credits Department.

The lorries will be delivered at Rangoon, and the first shipment, consisting of ten light lorries, will ve made in four weeks time. The first shipment of heavy lorries will be made in eight weeks from today.—Reuter.

N. Sakhalin Japanese Co. Re-organized

Legislation to Be Sought At Next Diet Session

Tokyo, Mar. 14.

An understanding has been reached between the Government authorities and the North Sakhalin Petroleum Company, a Japanese concern, for reorganization the company as a semi-official concern, it is announced here.

Necessary legislation, it is stated, will be sought at the next session of the Diet.

The company which works the Japanese-owned oil concessions in North Sakhalin is said to have been subsidized to the extent of Y.7,500,000 by the Government, to conduct a five-year plan for prospecting in North Sakhalin.

It is understood that the company proposes to undertake prospecting this season on a scale one-third of that undertaken last year.—Reuter.

"Reformed" Ministers To Visit Japan

Nanking, Mar. 14.

Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, Chairman of the Legislative Yuan, and Mr. Chen Chun, Minister of the Interior, of the "Reformed Government" are scheduled to visit Japan early next month to confer with civilian and Government circles, Domei learned today.—Domei.

Italian Casualties in Spanish War

Rome, Mar. 13.

Italian Army casualties in the Spanish war up to the middle of February totalled 14,352 officers and men killed, wounded and missing and made prisoners, it was announced today. The report did not include casualties of the Italian Nationalists.—United Press.

Mr. Roosevelt Delays Relief Fund Request

Washington, Mar. 14.

President Roosevelt has been delayed in preparing his message to Congress requesting additional relief funds and may not submit the message before the end of the week, the White House announced today.—United Press.

Britain and U.S. Protest In Tokyo Over North China Move

(Continued from page 7)

be a matter for the Japanese Government to decide.

Regarding the bombing of the Jenkin Robertson Hospital in Sian, Mr. Butler stated that the hospital had suffered three direct hits, resulting in the total destruction of the operating theatre, the X-ray department machine room and two private wards.

These premises, he went on, were clearly marked with two Union Jacks. One Chinese nurse was killed, but foreign members of the hospital staff were reported unharmed.

A strong protest, Mr. Butler said, was being made to the Japanese Government and the right to claim compensation was reserved.

Canton Customs Administration

When questioned on the Japanese demand for 32 places in the Canton Customs, Mr. Butler answered that the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, was aware of the suggestion, but there was no indication of the exact extent of acceptance. In any case, he said, His Majesty's Government had made it clear throughout that their view on the changes now being made in the Chinese Maritime Customs personnel was among the temporary measures which must be subject to reconsideration at the termination of present hostilities.

Mr. Butler also stated that the new bridge across the Hai River, completed and opened to traffic on March 10, crossed the river between the Italian and Japanese Concessions at Tientsin, but, as it was upstream from the British and French Concessions, the question of taking steps did not appear to arise.—Reuter.

High Officials of Outer Mongolia Dismissed

Tokyo, Mar. 14.

Scores of high officials of the Outer Mongolian Government were dismissed from office on charges of alleged counter-revolutionary activities, following the twenty-second national convention of the Outer Mongolian Republic held on March 7, according to reliable information received here today from Kalgan.

They will shortly face a public trial, according to the information.—Domei.

Singapore Firing Practice Tragedy

Singapore, Mar. 14.

One soldier was killed and three were seriously wounded in a shell explosion at Pulau Tekong fortified island during firing practice in connection with the present large-scale manœuvres today. Gunner James Murray, twenty-year-old youth, was killed. He and the three injured men belong to the 22nd Heavy Battery of the 9th Regiment of the Royal Artillery.—United Press.

Woman Attacked by Men Brandishing Toy Pistol

At 7.30 a.m. yesterday, a Chinese woman was stopped by four men, one with a toy pistol in his hand on Haichow Road, and was robbed of jewellery and cash amounting to $116. Finding herself overpowered, the victim could not raise an alarm and subsequently reported the case to the Yangtszepoo Police Station, where detectives are at present making investigations.

Quins to Be Presented To Their Majesties

Ottawa, Mar. 13.

Mr. Oliva Dionne, father of the famous quintuplets, has accepted the invitation of the Ontario Government for the "quins" to meet Their Majesties, during the forthcoming Royal visit to Canada. The quintuplets will be presented to Their Majesties on May 22 in the Lieutenant-Governor's chambers in the legislative buildings.—Reuter.

New U.S. Envoy for Moscow Chosen

Washington, Mar. 14.

Mr. Laurence Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Peru, today was named new Ambassador to Soviet Russia. Mr. William Dawson, Ambassador to Montevideo, was named Ambassador to Panama, thereby revealing the elevation of the Panama Legation to an Embassy.—United Press.

Ukraine Loyalty to Stalin Affirmed

Moscow, Mar. 14.

The unity of the population of the Soviet Ukraine to Stalin was emphasised by M. Kruschchoff, a high Ukraine official, at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party. "All fascist aggressors," he added, "will break their heads against this unity. The union among Ukrainian peoples is might and invincible."—Reuter.

Nakano Criticized By Tokyo Diet

Illness Pleaded as Reason For Extension of Leave By Tohokai Leader

Mr. Seigo Nakano, one-legged and fiery president of the Japanese Tohokai, rightist agrarian party in the Lower House, whose leave of absence from the Diet now in session in Tokyo will expire today, yesterday sought a further extension of his leave from Mr. Shoju Koyama, Speaker of the Lower Chamber in Tokyo, pleading illness. Unless this extension is granted, Mr. Nakano is faced with the prospect of losing his seat.

Mr. Nakano arrived here from Nanking on Monday, having cut short his proposed trip to Hankow and to Canton, in company with German and Italian newspapermen. He registered at the Astor House Hotel.

Yesterday, Mr. Nakano cancelled his aeroplane reservation for today. His illness was given by persons close to the Tohokai leader as acute rheumatism. They said it would take about two weeks before Mr. Nakano would recover. The present session of the Diet is scheduled to adjourn on March 26.

Tokyo Criticisms

Mr. Nakano broke into the news in Shanghai last week when he delivered a fiery attack denouncing British imperialism and bitterly criticizing the attitude of the Japanese Government as too moderate in dealing with foreign rights and interests in China.

Meantime, in Tokyo more conservative members of the Diet roundly criticized Mr. Nakano for his "desertion from duty" for leaving Japan during a Diet session. He obtained a week's leave of absence when he left the Japanese capital.

Mr. Nakano's travels were brought to the attention of the bargaining committee of the Lower House on March 2; Mr. Yuki Takeuchi, Minseito, alleged that the Tohokai leader had slandered the Diet upon his departure for China, when he was reported to have told the press that the Diet "is losing its mind."

When his week's leave of absence expired, Mr. Nakano sought an extension, but this was refused. He was summoned back to Tokyo by Speaker Koyama, being given a week to return to the capital.

Sir Allan Powell to Be B.B.C. Chairman

Mr. R. C. Norman Asks To Be Released

London, Mar. 13.

Sir Allan Powell has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Governors of the British Broadcasting Corporation, in place of Mr. R. C. Norman.

Sir Allan Powell has been a member of the Import Duties Advisory Committee since 1932, and had previously been associated with the reorganization of public assistance for the London County Council, and with the work of the Food Council.

His appointment is for five years, from April 19.

His predecessor whose original appointment expired in 1937 and who remained at his post at the request of the Government, with a view to ensuring continuity when an important development was in progress at the Broadcasting House, has asked to be released from his post.—Wireless through Reuter.

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FUNERAL

Mr. Carlo Capelli

Funeral services were held yesterday morning at Lokawei Cemetery for the late Mr. Carlo Capelli, aged 54 years, who died at his home last Sunday morning following a long illness. The last rites of the Roman Catholic faith were conducted by the Reverend Father Bernardini. The late Mr. Capelli was a bachelor and is survived by relatives who reside in Italy. The casket was borne to the grave by four close friends and after the casket was lowered into the grave, those present gave the Fascist salute. Among those sending flowers were:

R. Consolato Generale d'Italia; Il Fascio Di Shanghai; Banca Italiana per la Cina; Cav. Uff. Dott. V. Chieri; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Easley; Signora Valeria Ferrari; Dr. and Mrs. P. Muto-Nardone; Regina and Rachele Mizrati; Miss Meathrel; Mrs. K. F. Martin; G. Minarolo; L. Roncoroni; Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Scott; Mrs. and Miss Saker; Mrs. T. Unterberger; and others.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

Viceroy Asks Indian Princes' Aid

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

New Delhi, Mar. 13.

The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, has asked a meeting of the Princes of the States, to make it their constant care to watch and remedy legislative grievances in the administrative field.

He said that no one has succeeded in devising a more satisfactory method of dealing with the problem in Indian States than the Federation scheme.—Reuter.

ASSOCIACAO DOS RESIDENTES PORTUGUESES DE SHANGHAI

AVISO

Sao convocados os senhores associados a reunirem-se em assembleia geral, numa das salas do Clube Lusitano, pelas 17.30 horas do dia 22 do corrente, afim de elegerem a Comissao Directora e deliberarem sobre os Estatutos desta associaçao.

Nao reunindo por falta de numero, á hora indicada, funcionará a assembleia meia hora depois, com qualquer numero de socios.

Finda a reuniao, realizar-se-há uma sessao de homenagem ao Exmº. Snr. Dr. Antonio Alves, Consul Geral de Portugal.

A COMISSAO DIRECTORA

Shanghai, 15 de Março de 1939

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FROM DAY TO DAY

DR. Hantaro Nagaoka, was elected President of the Academy of Japan to succeed the late Dr. Joji Sakurai.

MEMBERS of the Catholic Federation are reminded that the annual general meeting will be held tomorrow at 6 p.m. at 235 Rue Bourgeat.

THE annual general meeting of Nomad Oasis (Shriners) will be held at the home of Mr. H. D. Rodger, 335 Amberst Avenue on Sunday at 10 a.m. It will take the form of a breakfast party.

MEMBERS of the Association Sportive Francaise are reminded that the General Extraordinary Meeting of the Club will be held today at 6 p.m. at the French Police Club at 47, Rue Victor Emmanuel III.

MEMBERS of the Musical and Dramatic Section of the British Women's Association and their friends are asked to let the Secretary know before noon today the reservations they require for tea.

M. HENRI Cosme, French Ambassador to China, was host at a dinner party held in the French Embassy Chungking, to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Foreign Minister, and higher officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on Monday.

UNDER the auspices of the various public bodies in Chengtu, Szechuen province, a monster memorial service will be conducted at the Wuhou Temple on March 26, for the Chinese airmen who have fallen in battle.

THE musical and dramatic section of the B.W.A. are sponsoring a musicale at Headquarters tomorrow at 5.15 p.m. The following will take part:—Miss Mary Stewart, Mrs. Ruth Fullam, Mrs. F. W. Clifton, Mrs. C. S. King and Mrs. J. E. Badeley.

THE Secretary, S.S.P.C.A., 184 Mohawk Road, Tel. 36536 wishes to draw attention to the following dogs in the French Municipal kennels:—One pure-bred Alsation bitch, one pure-bred fox terrier bitch, one white Thibetan poodle, one pure-bred black Thibetan poodle.

THE Miao tribes in Heishui, on the Szechuen border, offered to dispatch over 300,000 men for war services, in a telegram sent to General Chiang Kai-shek on March 12. They offered also to supply material resources to the Chinese National Government to meet the requirements of the present national resistance.

A STREET collection has been arranged for today by the Ladies Committee of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity in aid of the Home for Aged Russian Women, which provides food and shelter for thirty inmates, most of whom are over 75 years of age. One resident of the home has attained the ripe old age of 99.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being made by local foreign tea exporters with Chinese tea merchants to make large purchases of tea from the inland areas, it is reported. Telegraphic orders have been received by local foreign tea exporters from United States tea merchants, the report adds. The local tea market, as a result, is maintaining a very firm tone.

THERE will be a specially arranged Lenten Service in the Holy Trinity Cathedral this afternoon at 5.30 o'clock, when Mr. Weaver will deliver the fourth in his series of devotional addresses on "The Mountains of Jesus," his subject this afternoon being, "The Mountain of Purity." Preceding the service there will be a short programme of organ music, commencing at 5.15 p.m.

NEWS was received yesterday that R.L. (Dick) Bartley, now of Highgate School, formerly of the Cathedral School here, had passed the Matriculation Examination of the London University. It may be remembered that he won the Public Schools "Junior" Fives Championship last Autumn, and now he has just won his "Senior" colours for Fives, representing Highgate against Westminster School and Cambridge University.

THE programme for the twenty-second Sunday Symphony Concert in the Lyceum Theatre, on Sunday, March 19, at 5.15 p.m. is as follows:—
Overture "Leonora No. 3"....Beethoven
Concerto in B flat major for 'Cello .....Boccherini
with Orchestra acc.
(a) Allegro moderato
(b) Adagio
(c) Rondo-Allegro
Solist: E. Winkler.
(cadenzas by Grutzmacher)
Symphonic Sketch "In a summer Garden" .....Delius
Symphony No. 2 in D .....Brahms
(a) Allegro non troppo
(b) Adagio non troppo
(c) Allegretto grabioso
(Quasi Andantino-Presto ma non assai)
(d) Allegro con spirito
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

MR. Harold L. Ickes, U.S. Secretary of the Interior, who has consistently criticized totalitarian policies on Sunday broadcast a speech which startled thousands of listeners because he complimented Fascist and Nazi plans for bird conservation. He actually praised the German method of protection. He mentioned that he was pleased to hear that Signor Benito Mussolini was making Capri a bird sanctuary. "There is no difference in the forms of Government which divide the people of the continent when they strive to preserve birds and mammals from destruction or when they undertake to save great forests," he said.

THE tenth annual "get-together" dinner of the business girls of Shanghai will be held on Tuesday, March 21, at the American Women's Club, 577 Bubbling Well Road. The programme is being arranged by representatives of the following clubs—The Keys, the Shanghai Business Women's Club, the Live Y'ers and the Y.W.C.A. Chinese Business Girls Club. Miss Eleanor M. Hinder, who helped to start these annual dinners ten years ago, will be the speaker of the evening. Miss Lily Chang, of the Shanghai Business Women's Club, will preside. There will be community singing led by Miss Mary Sheridan, greetings from similar gatherings around the world will be read by Miss Jeanette Mertsky, Indian dances will be given by Miss E. Petersen, the "Big Apple" by Miss Stella Souza and Lena Senna, a Chinese xylophone solo will be given and short stunts by the Keys and the Y.W.C.A. Chinese Business Girls Club. Tickets may be bought at the Y.W.C.A., the B.W.A. and the A.W.C. by Saturday, March 18. All business girls and women are cordially invited.

Britain Singled Out for Attack

New Regimes to Confer On Counter-Measures To Help to Chungking

Nanking, Mar. 14.

Discussion of a common front to be adopted by the Peiping and Nanking régimes against Powers extending assistance to the Chungking administration will figure prominently on the agenda of the fourth session of the Joint Commission of the "Provisional" and "Reformed Governments" to be held here on March 29 and 30, Domei learned in well-informed circles here today.

Britain, it was understood, would be singled out for particularly vigorous counter-measures in view of London's alleged policy of assisting Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to the detriment. of the two new régimes.

Mr. Wang Keh-min, chairman of the Executive Council of the "Provisional Government," will head the Peiping delegation which is due here on March 27 to attend the ceremonies in connection with the first anniversary of the founding of the "Reformed Government" the following day.

Further consideration will be given at the commission meetings to measures designed to bring about peace in China, already discussed at previous sessions, while a draft joint declaration to the Powers concerning assistance to the Nationalist administration will be submitted for approval, well-informed circles indicated.—Domei.

Action for Increase Of Rent

China Realty Co. Wins Case Against Tenant

Messrs. China Realty Company, Fed. Inc. U.S.A. brought an action against Paul A. Doff, tenant of C-01 Sun Court, 651 Weihaiwei Road and also against Mrs. E. A. Vajeniva tenant of D-02 Sun Court, 651 Weihaiwei Road to vary the contract of tenancy by increasing the rental from March 1, 1939. The plaintiff sought to increase the rental from $71.90 per month to $100 per month in the case of Mr. Doff, and from $115.00 to $150 per month in the case of Mrs. Vajeniva. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. L. C. Yang, of Messrs. Yeh & Co., and the defendant Mr. Doff was represented by Mr. Peng Ko-tsi and the defendant Mrs. Vajeniva was represented by Messrs. Ho Pa-chien and Loh Tsung-tsu.

At the last hearing on March 11. Mr. Yang informed the Court that he had come to an amicable settlement with Mr. Doff who had signed a lease and that he had to withdraw the case. Mr. Peng, on behalf of Mr. Doff, confirmed the settlement. The case was withdrawn.

Mr. L. C. Yang then proceeded with the case against Mrs. Vajeniva and contended that his clients were entitled to increase the rental on three grounds:—Firstly, the value of the property has increased about 37.9 per cent. since 1937. Secondly, the municipal rate has increased by 14.28 per cent.; the water charges have increased by between 33.43 and 43.28 per cent.; the cost of coal has increased 185.7 per cent. Thirdly, the other tenants occupying the apartments of the same size are paying higher rental. Mr. Yang claimed that his clients are entitled to judgment.

Mr. Loh Tsung-tsu, for Mrs. Vajeniva, contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to relief and pointed out that his client first rented the premises in 1935 and that the plaintiff had already increased the rental from $89 to $115 in 1937. Plaintiff was merely attempting to obtain a lease from the tenant so that they could either eject the tenant or increase the rental upon expiration of the lease. Mr. Loh asked the Court to dismiss the action. The Court reserved its judgment.

Yesterday the Court gave its judgment as follows:—"The plaintiff is permitted to increase the rental by the amount of $17.50 per month from March 1, 1939 to February 28, 1940. The other claims of the plaintiff are dismissed."

The written judgment will be delivered in due course.

Business School for Japanese Girls Asked

Pressure Brought to Bear On J.R.C. by Community

Establishment of a girls' business school, with a three-year curriculum, is being urged upon the Japanese Residents' Corporation by parents of young girls, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday.

The proponents of this new institution, the "Mainichi" said, contend that the present five-year girls' high school is useless to many girls who, because of family reasons, have to go to work before marrying.

Many of the present students at the high school, the "Mainichi" asserted, were there not because they wished to acquire a higher education, but for reasons of "face."

The business school, the paper continued, would fill a need felt here for an institution to train girls for a business career, while daughters of parents earning large sums could still frequent the high school.

Motor Fuel Made from Vegetables

Young Japanese Inventor Exploits Discovery

A motor-car that produces its own fuel by "grazing on vegetables and digesting chips of wood" has been developed by a young Japanese, Mr. Akishige Matsumoto, who arrived here recently, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported in a featured article yeterday.

Expected to revolutionize the motor industry, apparatus for producing "botanic fuel" will be manufactured in a plant soon to be established near Soochow Creek, the paper said.

With Mr. Matsumoto's apparatus, there would not be much difference except in speed between the trek of a donkey train and a fleet of motorized vehicles, both stopping to feed on plants along the way, according to the journal.

Chancellor Hitler Opens German Motor Show

Chancellor Hitler inspecting one of the exhibits after he had opened the annual International Motor Show in Berlin.

U.S. Secretary of Labour Impeachment Attempted

New Jersey Republican Accuses Miss Perkins Of Obstructing Deportation of Mr. Bridges

Washington, Mar. 13.

MR. J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Republican Representative, has begun impeachment proceedings in the House of Representatives against the Secretary of Labour, Miss Frances Perkins and two aides, charging they committed high crimes or misdemeanours by obstructing the deportation of Mr. Harry Bridges, Australian-born west coast labour leader.

Mr. Thomas introduced a resolution calling for an investigation to determine whether impeachment is warranted. Named with Miss Perkins were the Immigration Commissioner, Mr. James L. Houghteling, and Mr. Gerard D. Reilly, Labour Department Solicitor.

The Secretary said that she hoped for an early hearing "so that Congress, and through it the country, can be acquainted with the true facts in the Bridges case."

Dies Investigations

The Dies Committee on Un-American Activities, of which Mr. Thomas is a member, has demanded deportation of Mr. Bridges on charges that he is an alien and a Communist, that he advocated overthrow of the Government by force, and that he made disparaging and rabbel-rousing remarks against President Roosevelt. It further charged that Miss Perkins, Mr. Houghteling and Mr. Reilly have been derelict in their duty.

Miss Perkins has refused to press for deportation until, and when, the accusations against Mr. Bridges are substantiated, or the Supreme Court rules whether membership in the Communist Party is a deportable offence.

Stony Silence in House

The usually raucous House sat in stony silence as the clerk read Mr. Thomas' measure which marked the first attempt to impeach a Cabinet officer since 1876 when the Secretary of War, Mr. William W. Belknap, was exonerated of accepting bribes.

On motion of Majority Leader, Mr. Sam Rayburn, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee where its fate is conjectural. The Dies Committee, which is expected to support the resolution, is in disrepute at the White House and among some segments of Congress which charged that it was a forum for "crackpots" and disgruntled politicians.

The resolution covered 44 typewritten pages reciting the circumstances of Mr. Bridges' entry into the country in 1920, his subsequent leadership of the bloody west coast maritime strike in 1934, and the deportation fight which began in 1937 and was vigorously resisted by the Labour Department.

It directed the Judiciary Committee, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, to investigate the official conduct of the accused "to determine whether, in its opinion, they have been guilty of high crimes or misdemeanours, which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, requires the interposition of the constitutional power of the House."

Basis of Charges

Substance of the accusations was that the three officials have failed, neglected and refused to enforce certain immigration laws, have conspired together to violate the immigration laws, and have defrauded the United States by "coddling and protecting from deportation certain aliens illegally within the United States."

In supplementary documents Mr. Thomas charged that Miss Perkins and her aides were "intimidated by threats of violence from Mr. Bridges and his Communistic friends on the west coast" and that witnesses who appeared against the labour leader "were fearful of their lives."—United Press.

Vatican Seeking Reich Accord

Pope Pius Receives Foreign Envoys to Coronation

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Vatican City, Mar. 12.

Pope Pius XII today received in audience the leaders of foreign missions sent on the occasion of his coronation, including the Duke of Norfolk, representing King George, and Mr. Joseph Kennedy, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Kennedy was accompanied by his entire family with the exception of one son, who is in Spain.—Reuter.

Conference with U.S. Envoy

Vatican City, Mar. 13.

Pope Pius XII held a lengthy conference here today with Mr. Joseph Kennedy, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James and American delegate to the Coronation of the new Pope.

Mr. Kennedy said later that the Pope had admired President Roosevelt's stand on religion, referring to the President's recent speech that religious freedom was one of the most worthwhile benefits derived from Democracy.

Meanwhile, Vatican circles reported the new Pope plans to start an active world peace campaign immediately by making frequent appeals to all peoples to seek salvation through peaceful negotiations.

At the same time the Pope will attempt to improve strained relations between the Vatican and Germany, it was understood.

This belief followed the receipt of congratulations from Herr Diego von Bergen, German Ambassador to the Vatican, who was received in audience by the Pope.

The granting of the audience was regarded by many as an additional sign of the Pontiff's determination to achieve conciliation with the Reich. —United Press.

Taku Harbour to Be Exploited

Japanese Plan Huge Works At River Mouth

Tokyo, Mar. 14.

Plans for the construction of the largest commercial harbour in North China at Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho River near Tientsin, were launched here today with the projected establishment of a joint Sino-Japanese concern, capitalized at Y.100,000,000, according to the "Asahi Shimbun" chain of newspapers.

A party of 30 experts from the Japanese Home Office are to leave here for Tientsin early next month to make surveys required for construction of the harbour.

Opening of a harbour at Taku has been long discussed by various Powers, including Britain, France and America but no concrete plans were worked out by them because of considerable difficulty attending the dredging of the shallow mouth of the river at Taku, the "Asahi" recalled. —Domei.

Traffic Charges

At H. M. Court yesterday before Mr. I. T. Morris, Acting Registrar, James E. Nixon of 45 Route Ghisi, was cautioned for a breach of Traffic Regulation 28f.

A charge against Mrs. M. A. Krenov for a breach of Traffic Regulation 48 (II) was withdrawn on the application of the police.

Japanese Air Routes To Be Opened

Tokyo-Changchun and Taihoku-Canton Services

Tokyo, Mar. 14.

The Ministry of Communications announced today that it would ask the Diet to vote Y.10,090,000 for new international air routes between Tokyo and Changchun, and between Taihoku, in Formosa, and Canton.

A weekly service, it was stated, would be inaugurated by the Japan Aviation Corporation between Tokyo and Changchun, a distance of 1,550 kilometres. The service, the Ministry announces, will be started this June.

A daily service will be started between Taihoku and Canton, a distance of 920 kilometres, in October.

The Japan Aviation Corporation, a spokesman for the Ministry recalled today, is already maintaining regular air services between Tokyo, Peiping and Nanking.—Reuter.

Sporting Officer Joins Fourth Marines

Second-Lieut. Robertshaw In Shanghai Second Time

Formerly stationed in Shanghai with the Sixth Marines, Second Lieut. Louis B. Robertshaw has again been posted to the city as a member of the Fourth Marines. He joined Company "E" of the 2nd. Battalion on February 17.

Second-Lieut. Robertshaw, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1912, was educated at Haverford High School and graduated from the United States Naval Academy. He was starred in football, basketball and received several nominations for the All-American football team in the 1935 season.

In 1936 he was appointed from the United States Naval Academy to the Marine Corps and he came to Shanghai with the Sixth Marines in August 1937, staying here until the Sixth Marines left in February 1938.

During his stay in the city Second-Lieut. Robertshaw was a member of the Sixth Marines Officers' Basketball team and a member of their football team. In June 1938 he married Doris Marjorie Robertshaw, who graduated from U.C.L.A. in 1937. Second-Lieut. Lieut. Robertshaw's present address is 1202 Avenue Joffre.

Sudden Death of British Lady

The death took place suddenly yesterday of Mrs. Wilhelmina ("Telmie") Harris, of 2 Kelmscott Gardens, Avenue du Roi Albert, widow of the late Mr. J. E. R. (Reg) Harris, at the age of 37. The fourth of six girls, Mrs. Harris, was a member of the well-known Kahler family of Tientsin, where her father served in the Customs for many years.

Mrs. Harris was married twice, her first husband having been Lieutenant Easley of the 15th. United States Infantry, formerly stationed in Tientsin. She leaves three daughters.

An inquest was opened yesterday by Mr. I. T. Morris, Acting H. M. Coroner, at which evidence of identification only was given. The enquiry was then adjourned.

PUBLIC contributions received for the past 15 days, ended March 12, by the "thrift movement" funds on the 5th anniversary of the New Life Movement held in Chungking totalled $1,400,000, says a report to the "Wen Wei Pao." Over 400,000 people visited the various booths, the report adds.

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Balfour Pledge White Paper

Publication to Be Made to Messages Sent to Arabs

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 13.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, promised to issue a White Paper at an early date, containing messages regarding the Balfour Declaration which were conveyed to the Arabs in 1918.

The Palestine Committee of the Cabinet considered the British proposals this morning.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, later had a talk with Tewfik Pasha, Chief Minister of Trans-Jordan, on Trans-Jordan and Palestine affairs. Later in the day, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had an informal talk with Ali Maher, Tewfik Suwaidi and Fuad Bey Hamza.

Government representatives are putting the finishing touches to the British proposals, which, it is hoped, will be put before the delegations at meetings on Wednesday.—Reuter.

Armed Attack Leads to Prison Term

Charged with attempted murder, Tung Nych-ching was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court in connection with the shooting of a business man named Woo Zung-zee in the vestibule of the China Development Bank Building in Szechuen Road on December 24.

The accused was one of the four would-be assassins who waylaid their intended victim near the lift. They opened fire when Mr. Woo appeared but the latter escaped unscathed. The attention of some constables was soon attracted and there was a running gun battle in which accused was shot in the leg and caught red-handed. Two guns were picked up by the police but the other men escaped.

The shooting is still a mystery but according to previous Chinese reports it was the result of a misunderstanding on the part of a secret patriotic body which suspected that the intended victim had dealings with the Japanese. It was asserted in court, however, that Mr. Woo is a bona fide merchant having no political affiliations at all.

AN order for national spiritual mobilization was issued by General Chiang Kai-shek from Chungking, on the occasion of the 14th death anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on March 12, says a Chungking Chinese message to the "Shun Pao." General Chiang recalled that Dr. Sun had stressed the great importance of spiritual mobilization, and cited the fact that it was largely due to the spiritual mobilization of the Chinese people that the overthrow of the Ching Dynasty and the success of the Nationalist Expeditionary Forces in 1938 was made possible.

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World News Photo

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Damages Awarded Against Municipal Council

Chinese Petitioners Bring Actions After Police Eviction From Premises Acquired by S.M.C.

DAMAGES amounting to $300 were awarded against the Shanghai Muncipal Council by the Court of Consuls, comprising Sir Herbert Phillips (H.M. Consul-General), Mr. C. E. Gauss (U.S. Consul-General), and Mr. Y. Miura (Japanese Consul-General) with Mr. E. A. Long sitting as Commissioner, on November 30 and December 1, in an action brought by Mrs. S. M. Loh, who alleged that she had been unwarrantably evicted from premises acquired by the Council, through a British court action, for road-widening purposes, and had suffered the humiliation of police measures. Nominal damages of $1 were awarded to the woman's husband, Mr. S. H. Loh, who claimed that while the registered owners of the property were a British firm, he, as the beneficial owner and occupier, was subject only to the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts. Petitioners were represented by Mr. H. D. Rodger while Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the Council.

The judgment reads:

The plaintiffs in this case allege two causes of action against the Shanghai Municipal Council arising out of measures taken by the Council for the compulsory surrender for public use of certain property in the International Settlement.

Briefly, it appears that the Shanghai Municipal Council instituted proceedings before the Land Commissioners under Article VIA of the Land Regulations for the compulsory surrender for purposes of road widening of a portion of the property known as B.C. Lot No. 10027 (Cadastral Lot No. 1360), registered in the name of Algar and Company, Limited, a British company; that an award was issued by the Land Commissioners under date of June 18, 1937, in respect of the compensation to be paid for the property so to be surrendered; that the Council thereafter, in about April 1938, instituted proceedings in the British Supreme Court against Algar and Company, Limited, for the enforcement of the award; that Algar and Company, Limited, submitted to judgment in the terms of the writ of summons issued in the case; that by an order dated the third day of May 1938, the British Court directed Algar and Company, Limited, to give effect to the award and execute a proper conveyance to the Shanghai Municipal Council of the property referred to in the award; that on the twenty-third day of June 1938, the Council, by its acting Secretary, addressed a communication to Mr. S. H. Loh, plaintiff in this action in the Court of Consuls, informing him as occupier and beneficial owner of the property in question that as a result of the signing by Algar and Company, Limited, of the surrender deed in respect of the property, such property vested in the Council and Mr. Loh was in fact a trespasser thereon and should vacate the property by the thirtieth day of June 1938, failing which the Municipal Police had been instructed to take whatever steps might be necessary to obtain possession; and that on the first day of July 1938, without further notice or legal proceedings, the Municipal Council by its Police entered upon the property and ejected therefrom the family of Mr. Loh, placing the property in possession of the Council and the Council proceeding forthwith to demolish the buildings thereon and to use the property for the purposes of road widening.

Chinese Citizen

As a first cause of action against the Council, the petition in this case, in its essentials and so far as pertinent to the action within the jurisdiction of this Court, alleges that the plaintiff S. H. Loh is a Chinese citizen; that he was the beneficial owner and occupier of the property in question; that while Algar and Company, Limited, were the registered owners of the land they were not the registered owners of the buildings thereon; that the plaintiff Loh as the beneficial owner of the land and buildings was not satisfied with and unable to accept the award of the Land Commissioners as the land and buildings had been mortgaged to a Chinese bank for a sum in excess of the award of the Land Commissioners; that the award of the Land Commissioners dealt only with compensation in respect of the land and did not deal with compensation in respect of the buildings on the land; that it was improper and irregular and not in accordance with the provisions of the Land Regulations for the Council to bring action against Algar and Company, Limited, the registered owners of the land, in the British Court, the Council well knowing that Algar and Company, Limited, as the registered owners of B. C. Lot No. 10027, had no actual interest in the property; that the order of the British Court did not authorize the Council to eject the plaintiff Loh and his family by force from the property or to tear down and demolish the buildings thereon; that it is provided in Article VIA of the Land Regulations that awards of the Land Commissioners shall be enforced in the court or courts having jurisdiction over the owners and occupiers of the property; that the plaintiff Loh as occupier of the property being a Chinese citizen, the only court having jurisdiction over him and his property and lawfully entitled to eject him from said property is a Chinese Court of competent jurisdiction; and that the Council has obtained no judgment, decree or order from any court having juisdiction authorizing it to eject the plaintiff Loh and his family by force from the property or to tear down and demolish the buildings thereon. Wherefore the plaintiff Loh claims damages in the sum of One Dollar, Shanghai currency.

In the second cause of action it is alleged that the second-named plaintiff, Mrs. S. M. Loh, is a Chinese citizen and the wife of plaintiff S. H. Loh, that she was the occupier of the property concerned in this action, that at about seven o'clock on the morning of the first of July 1938, a force of Municipal Police surrounded the property and forcibly entered thereon, taking her by force and transporting her in a police van to the Chengtu Road Police Station and there interrogating and illegally detaining her for about one hour. Wherefore demand is made for punitive damages for the indignities suffered, for assault, assault and battery and wrongful imprisonment, and for ejectment by force from the property without court order.

Councils Case

In the answer of the Municipal Council in the first cause of action it is denied that the plaintiff Loh was at any time material to the action the beneficial owner of B. C. Lot No. 10027, and it is asserted that Algar and Company, Limited, being the registered owners of the lot were by reason of such registration the legal owners of the land together with all buildings and erections thereon. The answer further asserts that the proceedings before the Land Commission had relation to the compulsory surrender of a portion only of B. C. Lot No. 10027, and not the whole of said lot; and that the Land Commission in its award gave due consideration to the fact that the land was developed with buildings. The Council further answers that on the execution of a conveyance in its favour by Algar and Company, Limited, of the property referred to in the award of the Land Commissioners, the Council became the legal owner of such property and as such entitled to deal with the property and to treat all persons without legal title thereto thereafter found on the property as trespassers. The Council admits that as alleged by the plaintiff Loh it obtained no judgment, decision or order from any court having jurisdiction over the plaintiff Loh authorizing it to eject the plaintiff Loh and his family from the property or to tear down and demolish the buildings on such property, but denies that any such judgment, decision or order was, in the circumstances, necessary. The Council admits that it demolished the buildings on the land and maintains that as the legal owner thereof it was entitled to do so in the exercise of its legal rights.

As to the second cause of action the Council in its answer that it has not instituted any legal proceedings against the second plaintiff, Mrs. S. H. Loh, denies that Mrs. Loh was at any time the occupier of the premises, and asserts that when the plaintiff Loh disregarded the notice and warning to vacate given by the Council on the twenty-third day of June 1938, the Council "proceeded as it was entitled to in the exercise of its rights" to secure possession of the property with the assistance of its police, but "doing no more than was necessary for that purpose."

Question of Beneficial Owner

There has been presented in evidence the record of the proceedings of the Land Commissioners in respect of the property involved in this case. This record shows that the proceedings before the Commissioners had relation to the compulsory surrender of a portion only of B. C. Lot No. 10027, and not the whole of said lot, and that the Land Commissioners, as required by Article VIA of the Land Regulations, gave due consideration to the fact that the land was developed with buildings. No evidence has been offered that the Council has taken any more than that portion of the land covered by the award of the Land Commissioners; nor has it been shown that that award was not just.

As to the claim of the plaintiff Loh that he was the beneficial owner and occupier of the land and buildings in question, the Council has produced in evidence a document described as a "Declaration of Trust" in respect of B. C. Lot No. 10027, signed by Algar and Company, Limited, and bearing date the thirteenth day of December 1935, in which a Chinese bank, and not the plaintiff Loh, was declared to be the "beneficial owner" of the property in question. This document bears an endorsement dated the fourth day of August 1938, by the bank named therein as the "beneficial owner, directing Algar and Company, Limited, to "transfer and hold" the property described therein for another Chinese bank. There is testimony that the property was mortgaged by the plaintiff Loh to the Chinese banks and that such mortgage was not foreclosed and there has also been presented in evidence, certain correspondence of Chinese banks and attorneys representing the registered owners from which it might appear that the plaintiff Loh was by them regarded as in fact the "beneficial owner" of the property; but it also appears from the record of the proceedings before the Land Commissioners that the plaintiff Loh while appearing before those Commissioners in June 1937, stated that he had been adjudged a bankrupt by order of the Chinese court and that all his assets had been seized by that court, and while in his testimony before the Court of Consuls in this case the plaintiff Loh stated that he had been discharged from bankruptcy, the date of such discharge has not been definitely established and no other proof in respect of this aspect of the case has been offered.

The Court, after careful consideration, holds that the proof before it is not adequate to establish satisfactorily and definitely that the plaintiff Loh was at the times material to this case the "beneficial owner" of the property known as B. C. Lot No. 10027, but it holds that adequate proof has been presented to establish that the plaintiff Loh had some equitable interest in the property and that he was, at the times material to the case, and for some years prior thereto, the "occupier" of the property, within the meaning and intent of the Land Regulations.

Unwarranted Eviction

Article VIA of those Regulations, in providing for the compulsory surrender of land for certain public purposes, stipulates that *"surrender of the land . . . on the terms of the award and findings of the Land Commissioners shall, in case of need, be enforced by the Court or Courts having jurisdiction over the owners and occupiers of the land."*

The meaning and intent of these words are clear, and although the Court has carefully examined and considered the argument of counsel for the defendant Council that upon the execution of the appropriate surrender deed by the registered owners covering the portion of the lot to be taken for public purposes the plaintiff Loh became a mere trespasser on the property and subject therefore to eviction by force, if necessary, by the Council, it is unable to agree with or accept such a conclusion.

The Court holds that plaintiff Loh was an "occupier" of the property, within the meaning and intent of the Land Regulations, and that when he failed or refused upon due notice to vacate and surrender possession of the property in question it was clearly mandatory upon the Council to institute proceedings against him as such "occupier" in the court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the award of the Land Commissioners, and that the Council was not entitled to enter upon the property by force and eject the plaintiff or his family therefrom without the appropriate order or authorization of that court.

It does not appear, however, that the plaintiff Loh has been more than nominally damaged; and the plaintiff Loh in fact seeks only nominal damages on account of this cause of action.

Nominal damages in the sum of One Dollar Shanghai Currency are awarded, with costs and attorneys' fees.

As to the second cause of action, there has been submitted to the Court a great deal of contradictory testimony, but the Court finds that the second named plaintiff was unwarrantedly evicted from the premises and subjected to the humiliation of police measures, and an award of damages is made in respect of the second cause of action in the sum of Three Hundred Dollars Shanghai Currency, with costs and attorneys' fees.

The bills of costs and attorneys' fees shall be submitted for examination and approval of the Court.

Opening of South African Parliament

The Governor-General, Sir Patrick Duncan, and Lady Duncan leaving for Government House after the ceremonial opening of the South African Parliament in Cape Town recently.

Birth Registration Works Well In Settlement

Babies of 18 Different Nationalities Registered Last Year; Chinese Death Statistics Uncertain

THE system of birth registration is working satisfactorily in the Settlement as far as foreign residents are concerned and births of 18 different nationalities were recorded last year, according to the second part of the annual report of the Commissioner of Public Health issued yesterday. A total of 416 births among foreign residents, 216 males and 200 females, was registered. 12,176 births among the Chinese residents were recorded, 5,996 males and 6,180 females.

Deaths among foreigners totalled 631, of which number 517 were residents. A total of 55,609 Chinese deaths was recorded. 37,930 deaths were in respect of exposed corpses. These are dumped on vacant plots of land and are collected for disposal by the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery. Although these deaths form 68.20 per cent. of the total number of deaths recorded, it is impossible to give any analysis of the causes of death. Many of the bodies are those of beggars, indigents, female infants and stillborn children.

The following summary relates to the incidence of communicable diseases among the resident population only.

Typhoid Paratyphoid Group.—This disease was endemic during the early part of the year, but in May it became epidemic and continued so throughout the remainder of the year. Among the foreign community, 256 cases of typhoid fever with 47 deaths, and 44 cases of para-typhoid fever with 3 deaths were notified. 84 per cent. of the total case incidence of the two diseases occurred among Eastern races other than Chinese. Among the Chinese 3,455 cases of typhoid with 1,376 deaths were reported and 71 cases of para-typhoid with 15 deaths.

Typhus Fever.—This disease was present in epidemic form from the beginning of April till the end of July; a few sporadic cases occurred after that date. 12 foreign cases were notified; 2 deaths occurred. 885 Chinese cases were notified with 187 deaths.

Smallpox.—From January 1 to the end of October, the incidence was sporadic. After the end of October it rose rapidly, attaining epidemic proportions on November 5. Among foreigners, there were 103 cases notified; 15 cases proved fatal. Among Chinese, there were 1,249 cases notified; 441 cases proved fatal.

Measles.—Cases of this disease occurred throughout the year, and it was present in epidemic proportions from the beginning of January to the middle of May. Among foreigners, 105 cases were notified with 9 deaths, whereas among the Chinese, 1,167 cases were notified with 780 deaths

Scarlet Fever.—This was present throughout the year to a moderate extent. 93 cases were recorded among the foreign population, 59 of whom were children under the age of 15. 2 deaths occurred. Among Chinese, 560 cases were recorded with 56 deaths.

Diphtheria.—68 cases with 4 deaths were recorded among foreigners, while among the Chinese 1,177 cases with 256 deaths were notified.

Influenza.—14 cases, 2 of which proved fatal, were notified among foreigners. Among Chinese 334 cases were notified with 57 deaths.

Plague.—No cases occurred among either human beings or rats.

Tuberculosis.—This disease again shows the highest mortality among the notifiable diseases. 87 foreign cases were notified, of which 75 were of the respiratory type, causing 47 out of 59 deaths. Among Chinese, 2,042 cases were notified, of which 1,762 were of the respiratory type, responsible for 1,204 out of 1,479 deaths.

Malaria.—This disease showed a decrease amongst foreigners and an increase amongst Chinese as compared with 1937. 86 foreign cases with no deaths were notified as against 102 cases with no deaths in 1937; whereas 487 Chinese cases with 34 deaths were notified as against 331 cases with 39 deaths in 1937.

The Cholera Epidemic

Cholera.—Cholera again appeared in major epidemic form and caused 5 foreign and 1,184 resident Chinese deaths before it eventually subsided. It appeared much earlier than last year, the first case being admitted to the Chinese Isolation Hospital, Sinza Road on May 18. The disease rapidly rose to epidemic proportions and reached its peak during the week ending August 6, when 1,434 new cases, including 972 residents, were admitted to hospitals situated within the International Settlement. 34 resident foreign cases were notified with 5 deaths, and 4,977 resident Chinese cases with 1,184 deaths.

Dysenteries.—Dysentery was present throughout the year and increased greatly during August and September. 264 foreign cases were notified, of which 108 were amoebic, with 6 deaths, and 156 were bacillary with 16 deaths. Among Chinese 3,003 cases with 1,012 deaths were recorded.

Relapsing Fever.—7 foreign cases were notified. No deaths recorded. 392 cases with 62 deaths were notified among the Chinese.

Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.—5 cases occurred among foreigners, all of which proved fatal; whereas among Chinese there were 533 cases with 218 deaths.

Anthrax.—1 case of Anthrax (Chinese) was confirmed by laboratory examination.

Rabies.—No deaths occurred among the foreign community. 3 deaths were recorded among Chinese residents, all of whom had not been treated. In addition there were 2 non-resident deaths, who likewise had never received any treatment.

Schistosomiasis.—No cases or deaths occurred among the foreign and Chinese residents. 1 foreign and 22 Chinese cases among non-residents, treated in Settlement Hospitals were notified. 9 deaths occurred among the Chinese.

Beri-beri.—4 cases were notified among foreigners—all Japanese—all of whom succumbed, whilst 1,100 cases with 375 deaths were reported among the Chinese.

Encephalitis Dethargica.—No cases or deaths occurred among foreigners. 3 cases were notified among Chinese, 2 of which succumbed.

Choleraic Diarrhoea.—4 foreign cases were notified, 3 of whom succumbed. 872 Chinese cases were recorded, 61 proving fatal.

Leprosy.—20 Chinese cases with 1 death were reported.

Pathological Laboratory

The activities of the Pathological Laboratory include the free examination of specimens from cases of notifiable disease from the International Settlement, a general pathological and bacteriological service which is at the disposal of all registered medical practitioners, the routine examination of milk, milk products, water, ice, aerated waters and similar articles of food or drink, the production and distribution of cholera, smallpox and typhoid vaccines, and an anti-rabies service.

With the exception of the anti-rabies service all branches of work have extended very considerably: 65,489 specimens were examined as compared with 45,525 in 1937, 21,866 in 1933 and only 13,344 in 1928. It will be seen that work has increased during the last quinquennial period nearly three times and in the last decade almost five times.

Cholera.—So far as the Laboratory was concerned the brunt of the attack occurred during July when 3,610 specimens were received and 1,106 positive diagnoses made. Sporadic cases still appeared up to the end of November though with less frequency than in 1937.

Approximately 800,000 ccs of cholera vaccine were prepared during the early months of the year and were used during the summer season. In addition bulk concentrates equivalent to approximately 1,500,000 ccs of finished vaccine were prepared in the autumn against possible demands during 1939.

Unlike cholera which is fortunately only a periodic visitor, the enteric fevers are an ever present evil and, judging from laboratory records, have during the past few years shown a most disquieting increase in frequency, assuming for the first time on record a minor epidemic form in the late autumn of 1937, and a much graver one this summer.

This year the number of positives recorded is three times the number in 1937. Though this increase is without doubt due to the influx of refugees it is more than directly proportional to the most liberal estimate of the additional population. Poverty obliges them in the main to be content with the poorest of shelter: minimal sanitary requirements are often lacking and gross overcrowding is the rule. The net result has been a decided worsening of the living conditions of the community as a whole and particularly of that section whose environment even prior to the hostilities left much to be desired.

Typhus Situation

Although typhus fever has long been endemic in Shanghai the yearly number of cases recorded has been small. Since the poorer classes of the population are heavily infested with lice this relative freedom is all the more remarkable. During and immediately subsequent to the hostilities of 1932 conditions in many refugee camps were ideal for a rapid spread of the disease. Hopes, based on past experience, that Shanghai would again escape typhus fever were unfortunately on this occasion not realized, but even so the epidemic followed a somewhat unexpected course. The coldest months December, January and February were relatively free, from then on the positive cases recorded were in March 110, April 180, May 491, June 388, July 132 and August 15. The months of maximum incidence, May and June, have average mean temperatures of 65 degrees F and 73 degrees F. The relative temperatures for July and August exceed 80 degrees F and not until Shanghai had experienced this temperature for nearly two months could it be said that the epidemic had truly subsided. Sporadic cases continued to occur from then on to the end of the year.

Malaria.—The total number of cases is rather too small to warrant the drawing of definite conclusions as to the seasonal incidence of this disease. There are however indications of a double peak, the first in July and the second in October; January to March being the season of minimal incidence. The malignant tertian infections all occurred from August to December. The total number of cases shows no significant variation from previous years.

Martin Ousted from U.A.W. Leadership

Mr. R. J. Thomas Made President of Union

Cleveland, Mar. 12.

The Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers, endorsed by the Congress for Industrial Organization, today formally expelled Mr. Homer Martin as president of the powerful union.

The trial board of twenty members of the United Automobile Workers unanimously convicted him on fifteen different counts, including violation of the constitution in seeking "to deliver the union into the hands of the Ford Company."

Mr. R. J. Thomas, leader of the rival faction which sought to oust Mr. Martin from the presidency of the U.A.W., was elected president of the union.

The formal expulsion of Mr. Martin concluded a brief period of labour strife in the automobile industry which was marked by a short strike following the move to remove Mr. Martin from leadership of the union. —United Press.

Ice-Cream Shop as Wedding Gift

Cafe Owner who Won First Prize in Irish Sweepstake Gives Big Wedding Party

Mr. Emilio Scala, the Battersea café owner who won the first prize in the Irish Hospitals Sweepstake on the Grand National eight years ago, stood in Pagan's Restaurant on February 19, where kings and princes have dined, and addressed the 200 guests he had invited to his son's wedding. He said he was going to offer no philosophy to the young couple, but would wish them happier times than some of their elders had experienced. "They know where the golden eggs are," he said, "and perhaps they know where the geese are." At which sally there was loud laughter.

At a rough estimate this wedding party cost something near a thousand pounds. The 200 guests, together with some gate-crashers who arrived later, were entertained to a splendid wedding breakfast of choice Italian foods and the best of wines and cigars. The reception occupied three large halls.

Before the breakfast they toasted Mr. Geoffredo Scala and his bride, Miss Angelina Florio, a dark-eyed Forest Hill hairdresser of 23, at a crowded bar.

They cheered when the great three-tier cake was cut, and afterwards there was tea, a dance band and a running buffet throughout the dance, which lasted until midnight.

The guests arrived in large cars and there were more than 300 wedding presents, including a beautiful gold watch from the bridegroom's father to the bride.

Their Big Present

Mr. Scala, senior, is certainly not unhappy with his fortune. I met him at his big red brick house at Forest Hill before the wedding, writes a "News Chronicle reporter."

I am giving an ice-cream business in North Kensington to my son and daughter-in-law for their big present, said Mr. Scala. There are ten employees in the business and we are all happy when we are working. As for me, I shall still be behind the scenes of the business.

The bride, like my son, was born in England and she will help in the ice-cream shop. We are all very happy now and settled down. Geoffredo and his wife will live at the North Kensington business premises.

Geoffredo and his wife have waited a long time to marry, and at the breakfast, Mr. Scala, senior, his jolly face lit with smiles, read dozens of greetings telegrams and welcomed the prominent members of the London Italian colony who came to wish their friends all joy.

Sicilian Bombas

They will have a better time than some of us, said Mr. Scala, who came to England many years ago to seek the fortune which finally fell into his lap.

Mrs. Scala was responsible for the flowers, which were arranged to represent the English and Italian colours, and Mr. Scala made 50 Sicilian bombas of ice-cream, fruit and nuts.

The wedding took place at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, where the police had to keep back the large crowds.

The bride wore silver lamé with a crown of orange blossoms and a five-feet train. The bridesmaids were in lavender taffeta and carried pink carnations. The choirboys had white satin blouses and members of the religious order of the Custodi of the Holy Cross, wearing long white cloaks and gold crosses, stood as a guard of honour by the bridal pair at the altar.

Swiss Honeymoon

Father Negrini, Apostolic Missioner in London, officiated, and one of the guests was Father Maurice Byron, nephew of Lord Byron. A civil ceremony followed the one in the cathedral, and the bridegroom, attended by his brother Joseph, described himself as an ice-cream merchant. The honeymoon will be spent in Switzerland.

Il Duce Fears Third Of Three Plots

Recent One Has Reminded Him of Amazing Prophecy

Signor Mussolini is alarmed by the plot by the mad gunman, Bruce Simone, 38, mechanic, to kill him, which cost the life of one of the Duce's guards. It has reminded him of an amazing prophecy made by an old gipsy woman in Sicily last Spring, states the "Sunday Graphic."

The Duce, who was then visiting Palermo, received a letter from the gipsy. The letter, in primitive and naive words, implored the Duce to beware of three mortal dangers threatening him in the Spring of this year. There will be three attempts to kill you. The first two will be easy to escape, as your enemies will be madmen. The third will be the most dangerous. It will be a well-planned plot against you.

More Guards

The letter warned the Duce that trouble would follow immediately the death of a great old man. The Duce thought that it referred to King Victor Emmanuel.

But the Simone attempt, immediately after the death of the Pope, has impressed him, especially as, like all his countrymen, Signor Mussolini is very superstitious. The guards at the Villa Torlonia, Signor Mussolini's residence, have been reinforced. And when Mussolini reviewed his black-uniformed bodyguard of "Musketeers" in Rome on February 18, only about twenty-five civilians were allowed to see the ceremony.

The Italian political police, the famous Ovra, is investigating very carefully Simone's past.

It is true that Simone was for six months in a lunatic asylum. But there is no explanation how he came into possession of a revolver, a recent model, in use in the Italian Army.

HOPING FOR BABY'S OWN TABLETS!

One of the reasons which makes Baby's Own Tablets a favourite with mothers is the fact that children like them, which eliminates the fuss and trouble so often associated with the administering of medicine to the young. Couple this with the knowledge that they are guaranteed pure and of proven efficacy, and you will appreciate why Baby's Own Tablets are used in so many homes to-day where there are children.

"Baby's Own" are easy to give, being readily crushed to a powder. They are equally good for the infant in arms as for older children; the tablet form ensures accuracy of dosage.

As a means of preventing or correcting the health troubles of the young, indigestion, 'wind', simple fever, upset stomach, constipation, colic, colds, croup, worms, there is nothing more rapidly beneficial. They are also a great aid at teething time. Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all chemists.

DS' ALL PURPOSE Coffee

$1.65 per pound

Obtainable at

All leading stores

Japan's War Budget Passed in Diet

"Diplomatic Negotiation Sometimes Fail"

Tokyo, Mar. 14.

The military and naval supplementary estimates for re-armament were approved by a plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday.

Prior to the adoption of the Bill, the Minister for the Navy, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, in reply to a question, stated that international friction might possibly occur during the construction of a "new order" in East Asia, "which Japan is undertaking to establish lasting peace in this part of the world."

The Government, the Navy Minister went on, would endeavour to settle such friction as much as possible through diplomatic negotiations. He expressed the fear, however, that "diplomatic negotiations sometimes fail to achieve their purpose."

Admiral Yonai declared that the supplementary naval estimates submitted to the Diet "provide against the worst eventuality."—Reuter.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Circles Under Eyes, Swollen Ankles, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans, and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists.

No. 2

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NOW SHOWING	142 MUSEUM RD. 2:30-5:30-9:15 STOLEN HEAVEN GENE RAYMOND OLYMPE BRADNA LEWIS STONE	745 AV. FOCH 2:30-5:30-9:00 BLUEBEARD'S EIGHTH WIFE CLAUDETTE COLBERT GARY COOPER	239 KWEICHOW RD. 2:30-5:30-9:00 STRAIGHT, PLACE & SHOW RITZ BROS RICHARD ARLEN PHYLLIS BROOKS	550 AV. JOFFRE 2:30-5-7-9:15 ROMANCE & RHYTHM DICK POWELL PRISCILLA LANE PAT O'BRIEN
				Thurs.—Sat.
FRI. SAT.	LETTER OF INTRODUCTION	THE TEXANS	AMAZING DR. CLITTERHOUSE	FOUR'S A CROWD
SUN-TUES	SPAWN OF THE NORTH	MEN WITH WINGS	COWBOY AND THE LADY	BROTHER RAT
WED. MAR 22ND	RASCALS	GARDEN OF THE MOON	HOLD THAT CO-ED	TARZAN ESCAPES
	33c 55c 75c 1.10	33cts. 55cts. 85cts.	33cts. 55cts. 85cts.	33c 44c 65c 85c

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1939

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 8¼ .... $ 29.09
U.S. $100 @ 16⅛ $620.16

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 8$\frac{11}{32}$ $28.764
U.S. $100 @ 16$\frac{5}{8}$ $613.02
London—demand .... 8$\frac{11}{32}$
4 months' sight credits .... 8$\frac{13}{32}$
4 months' sight docts .... 8$\frac{13}{32}$
6 months' sight credits .... 8$\frac{7}{16}$
6 months' sight docts 8½
New York—demand ...... U.S. 16\frac{5}{16}$
4 months' sight credits .... 16$\frac{9}{16}$
4 months' sight docts .... 16$\frac{9}{16}$
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. 628

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling .... 8$\frac{9}{32}$ U.S. .... 16\frac{3}{16}$
Hongkong/London .... 1/2$\frac{29}{32}$

American Express Co., Inc.

Buying U.S.$100=$610.687 £1=$28.656
Selling U.S.$100=$620.155 £1=$29.091

Netherlands Trading Society

Netherlands Guilders ...... Buying 30¾
Java Guilders .... " 30¾
Netherlands Guilders ...... Selling 30¼
Java Guilders .... " 30¼

Chartered Bank

Canadian $100 @ 16$\frac{1}{16}$ $622.57
Hongkong $55 .... $100.00

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 0.95½=$1 Belgas 27.75=£1

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 3.03=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.71=$1
Tourist Lire 3.35 .... $1

Other Quotations

Berlin/Hamburg T.T. $100=Rm. 40.00
$100=Reg. Mk. 74.00
incl. License fee

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTERBANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	8$\frac{11}{32}$	8$\frac{11}{32}$
U.S. G.$	16$\frac{7}{32}$	16$\frac{7}{32}$
Yen	—	—

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

SELLING Cash		BUYING Mar.-April	
£ T.T.	8¼	4 m/s. l.c.	8⅜
G.$ T.T.	16⅛	4 m/s. l.c.	16⅜
Fcs. T.T.	603	4 mXs.	620
Rs. T.T.	45⅞	15 d/s.	46⅜

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	20$\frac{3}{16}$	20
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	42¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	52.13	—
Bombay offtake 20 bars.		

London silver was unchanged both ready and forward, being 20$\frac{3}{16}$ for ready and 20.- forward. New York was unchanged at 42¾ and Bombay was unchanged at 52.13.

It was reported market featureless. Business was small. After the official fixing the market was quietly steady, with small buyers at the fixed rate.

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 8¼ sterling and 16⅛ U.S.$.

The Interbank market was very quiet; opening with sellers at 8$\frac{11}{32}$ sterling and 16$\frac{7}{32}$ U.S.$ for cash, there was a fractional improvement to 8$\frac{9}{32}$ sterling 16$\frac{3}{16}$ U.S.$ for cash and March, at which level it remained throughout the day. There were limited outside sales for cash at 8$\frac{11}{32}$ and 16$\frac{7}{32}$ but Banks remained buyers at these rates for anything available. At the close there were sellers at:—

8$\frac{9}{32}$ sterling 16$\frac{3}{16}$ U.S.$ Cash/Mar.
8$\frac{11}{32}$ " 16⅛ " Apr.
8$\frac{11}{32}$ " 16$\frac{1}{16}$ " May

Foreign Exchanges

Bombay Rupee T. T. on: Mar. 11.

Japan	78⅜	London	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$
New York	285⅜	2 mths	
Shanghai	49	" (sellers)	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$
Hongkong	85¾	" (buyers)	1/5$\frac{61}{64}$

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	469.13	Bombay	1/5$\frac{61}{64}$
Paris	176.90	Hongkong	1/2$\frac{15}{16}$
Berlin	11.69	Bangkok	1/10¼
Amsterdam	8.83½	Singapore	2/3$\frac{31}{32}$
Brussels	27.88¼	Yokohama	1/2
Madrid	100.00	" (Buying)	Unq.
Milan	89.15	C'slovakia	137.60 S
Berne	20.63	S—sellers.	
Shanghai	8½d N		

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.13½	Japan	27.38
Spain	Unq.	Shanghai	16.35
Holland	54.09	Austria	Unq.
Paris	2.65¼	C'slovakia	3.42⅞
Brussels	16.83	Hungary	19.80
Italy	5.62¼	Rumania	0.73
S'zerland	22.75	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Sweden	24.16	Greece	0.86⅛
Norway	23.58	Bulgaria	1.25
Denmark	20.95	Finland	2.07
Montreal	99.710	Poland	18.88
Brazil	5.90		

London	4.69$\frac{3}{16}$
" Demand	4.69$\frac{3}{16}$
" Bankers' 60 days bills	4.68$\frac{21}{32}$
" Commercial 60 days bills	4.68$\frac{21}{32}$
Buenos Aires, Paper	29.11
" " Market rate	23.15
Montreal on London	4.70⅝

—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London: Mar. 11.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	0$\frac{9}{16}$%
Bank Bills,	6 months	0$\frac{21}{32}$%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
" " "	6 months	3¼%
Call Money		0½%

New York:

Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0½%B
	0$\frac{7}{16}$%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0$\frac{9}{16}$%B
	0½%A
Call Money	1%

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Mar. 13.

The commodity markets were mostly apathetic but prices remained steady.

London Rubber: Spot, buyers 8¼ —$\frac{1}{16}$; sellers 8⅜ unchanged; Apl/June delivery, buyers 8$\frac{5}{16}$ —$\frac{1}{16}$; sellers 8⅜ —$\frac{1}{16}$.

London Sugar (Buyers): May 6/3¾ —¼ Augst 6/3 unchanged; December 6/1¾ unchanged;

Liverpool Wheat: March 4/3½ —⅜; May 4/5 —¼; July (New Contr.) 4/4½ —¼:

Liverpool Cotton: American Futures: Mar. 5.03 —3; May 4.99 —3; July 4.79 —3; Sept. 4.67 —3; Egyptian Futures (Giza, F.G.F. No. 7): No. 2 contract: Mar. 6.99 —5; May 7.01 —6; July 7.04 —7; Sept. 7.06 —5;

London Metals: Copper, Standard, cash, sellers £43¼ —⅝; 3 mths sellers £43½ —¼; Electrolytic, buyers £48 —½; sellers £49 —¼; Tin, Standard, cash, sellers £216 —½; 3 mths sellers £215½ —¼; Lead, Foreign, official price, sellers £14⅞ —$\frac{1}{16}$; 3 mths delivery, official price, sellers £15⅛ —$\frac{1}{16}$; Spelter, Ordinary, official price, sellers £13$\frac{11}{16}$ unchanged; 3 mths delivery, official price, sellers £14$\frac{1}{16}$ unchanged.—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

Official Averages

1939 High	Low		Today's Averages	Changes
154.31	105.32	General	145.72	—0.27
152.40	95.55	Rubbers	146.92½	—1.29

Total 48,082 shares, 596 bonds.

Morning Session

G$8,000 Gold $ Bonds 5%	G$ 63.50
300 Wheelock	$ 34.00
1,000 I. I. Trust	3.50
1,500 S'hai Loan	6.00
50 S'hai Telephone	78.00
200 Wheelock	34.25
1,000 Exploration	8.00
5,000 Wheelock	34.00
1,000 Kaiping	26.25
1,000 Tanah Merah	2.05
500 Exploration	8.10
200 Tram (Bearer) £1	40.00
3,000 I. I. Trust	3.52½
1,825 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.60
500 Exploration	8.10*
2,000 I. I. Trust	3.55
100 Wheelock	34.25
500 Exploration	8.15
40 S'hai Power (Pref)	131.75
15 Union Insurance	Hk$480.00
300 S. W. W. "C"	$ 28.00
200 Wheelock	34.50
500 S'hai Loan	6.05
20 S'hai Power (Pref)	131.50
2,000 I. I. Trust	3.65
500 Exploration	8.20
50 S'hai Power (Pref)	131.50
100 S. W. W. "B"	28.00
200 Tram (Bearer) £1	40.25
180 S'hai Power (Pref)	131.50*
10 S'hai Power (Pref)	131.25
4,000 Tebong	0.93
130 S. & H. Wharf	207.50
1,000 Batu Anam	1.15
500 S'hai Loan	6.10
100 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.70
1,000 I. I. Trust	3.70

ODD LOTS

$500 F.M.C. 5% Debs. 1934	$ 86.50
20 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.40
300 S'hai Loan	5.95
500 China Finance	0.41
60 S. W. W. "B"	28.00
4 S'hai Power (Pref)	132.00
3 S'hai Power (Pref)	131.50
5 S'hai Power (Pref)	131.75
80 Wheelock	34.75*

*—Outport Business.

Afternoon Session

$12,000 S'hai Power 5½% Debs.	$ 90.75
¥20,000 China Realty 8% Debs.	¥ 56.00
$11,000 S. M. C. 5½% Debs.	$ 96.50
10 S'hai Power (Pref)	131.50
2,200 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.70
1,000 S'hai Loan	6.10
200 Anglo Java	15.80
500 Tram (Bearer) £1	40.25
2,000 Exploration	8.30
200 Langkat	10.40
100 Wheelock	34.75
500 S'hai Loan	6.05
500 China Bond & Share	10.00
1,700 S'hai Loan	6.10
1,000 I. I. Trust	3.72½
3,000 I. I. Trust	3.75
500 S'hai Loan	6.15
25 S. W. W. "A" £20	690.00
600 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.60
100 Langkat	10.40
500 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.70
500 S'hai Loan	6.15
500 Exploration	8.40

ODD LOTS

500 I. I. Trust	$ 3.67½
6 S'hai Power (Pref)	131.75
49 Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.80
242 S'hai Loan	6.00
500 I. I. Trust	3.70
18 Tram (Regd.) £1	39.00

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Mar. 13.

Czechoslovak political developments resulted in some uneasiness on the Stock Exchange today, prices being marked down moderately, though no appreciable selling pressure was in evidence. Mexican Eagle Oil was an exception and improved on renewed optimism regarding the expropriation problem, while Argentine rails hardened in response to good trade reports.—Reuter.

	Mar. 10	13
War Loan 3½% (Red.)	£98¾	98$\frac{7}{16}$
JAPANESE BONDS		
Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907	43½	41/2
Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924	48½	48
Osaka, Mar. 14.		
Kogo 5%		Y.103.80
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL		
Allied Ironfounders	19/9	19/9
Armstrong Stevens	7/9	7/9
Assoc. Elec. Indus.	43/9	43/6
Austin Motors, ord.	35/-	34/4½
Bristol Aeroplane, ord.	22/4½	22/-
British American Tob.	102/6	102/6
Cable & W., new form	47	46
Cammell Laird, ord.	9/-	8/9
Courtaulds	28/9	29/9
Distillers	93/9	93/9
Dunlop Rubber	27/6	27/3
General Elec. (Eng.)	80/9	80/9
Guinness (A) Son & Co.	106/-	105/6
Hawker Siddeley Aircraft	21/6	21/-
Imp. Chem. Indus.	32/-	31/10½
Imp. Tobacco	137/6	136/10½
Leyland Motors	92/6	93/-
Marks & Spencer "A"	63/1½	62/9
Pressed Steel, com.	18/7½	18/3
Rolls-Royce	114/4½	113/9
Smethwick Drop Forgings	16/9	17/-
Tate & Lyle	63/1½	63/1½
Turner & Newall	82/6	82/3
United Steel	24/6	24/7½
Vickers, ord.	21/9	21/1½
Woolworths	65/-	64/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	27/9	27/6
Rubber Plth. Inv.	30/10½	30/6
MINES		
Burma Corp.	9/4½	9/6
Commonwealth Min.	1/4½	1/4½
Marsman Invest.	19/6	18/9
Randfontein Ests.	36/10½	36/7½
Sub-Nigel	232/6	231/3
Tanami Gold Min.	4½d.	4½d.
Western Holdings	12/3	11/9
OILS		
Anglo Iranian	97/6	95/7½
Burmah	86/10½	85/7½
Mexican Eagle	7/9	8/6
Shell Trans. & Trad.	89/4½	86/10½
XD—Ex dividend.		
CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	£78	77½
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	69	69
4½% Anglo-French Loan	55	55
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	37½	37½
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	52	52
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	16	16½
5% Honan Rly. 1905	23	23
5% Hukuang Rly., 1913	23	23
5% " " (Ger. Is.)	21	21
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	16	16
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	24	25
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	16	16
" " G.	16	16
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	16	16
5% " " (Supl. Loan) G.	16	16
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	21	21
S'hai Elec. Construction	25/- N	25/- N
S'hai Waterworks "A"	19½ N	19½ N
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	30⅛	30⅛
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	9⅜	9⅜
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	£1	90
" " (Col. Reg.)	90	90
Chinese Eng. & Min.	19/-	19/-
Chosen Corp.	6/-	6/-
Pekin Syndicate	2/- N	2/- N
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	21/10½	21/7½

N—Nominal.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

March 14.	Closing Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Antamok	.435	.44
Atok	.385	.395
Balatoc	9.40	9.20
Batong Buhay	.021	.021
Benguet Consolidated	13.50	13.50
Big Wedge	.345	.35
Coco Grove	.46	.47
Demonstration	.112	.125
I X L	.65	.65
Masbate	.15	.16
North Camarines	.67	.68
San Mauricio	2.15	2.15
Surigao Consolidated	.235	.26
Surigao Con. Voting	.21	.24
Suyoc	.205	.21
United Paracale	.73	.74

Turnover: Pesos.—Reuter.

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Mar. 13.

Unsettling European news constituted the chief influence in the Stock market today, prices declining minor fractions to more than a dollar under scattered liquidation. The volume, however, was sharply reduced on the setback, totalling only 650,000 shares. While traders adopted an attitude of extreme caution pending developments abroad, sentiment was largely unimpaired and it was widely believed that an improvement in the Central European political situation could lead to a sizeable recovery.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Indust.	151.58	150.20	150.79	—0.98
20 Rails	32.73	32.41	32.45	—0.62
15 Utilities	26.31	25.99	26.05	—0.23
40 Bonds	——	——	91.83	—0.30
11 Commod.	——	——	47.83	—0.16

	Mar. 11	13
Adams Express	10	10
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	23¼	23¼
Allied Stores	10⅝	10¾
Allis Chalmers	45½	45
Amerada Corp.	66⅝	66¾
Amer. Can	95½	95½
Amer. & For. Power	3⅜	3¼
" " $7 pfd.	20	20
Amer. Gas & Elec.	40⅜	39½
Amer. Locomotive	27	26
Amer. Metal	38⅝	39⅜
Amer. Radiator	17	16½
Amer. Rolling Mill	18⅞	18⅝
Amer. Smelting	48	46⅜
Amer. Sugar Refining	20¼	—
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	169¾	166⅞
Amer. Tobacco "B"	87	87
Amer. Waterworks	13¼	13⅛
Anaconda Copper	29¼	28¼
Atchison, T. & S. Fe	38½	37¼
Auburn	—	4½
Baltimore & Ohio	7	6¾
Barber Asphalt Corp.	19½	19⅛
Barnsdall Oil Co.	17⅜	17⅛
Bendix Aviation	26½	26
Bethlehem Steel	73½	72¼
Boeing Airplane Co.	28⅜	27⅞
Borg Warner	30⅝	31
Briggs Mfg. Co.	28⅛	27¾
Brooklyn-Manhattan Trans.	11⅝	11⅜
" $6 cum. pfd.	39⅝	39¼
Can. Pacific Rly.	5	5⅛
Case, J.I.	94½	92
Celanese Corp.	22⅛	22⅜
Chase Nat. Bank	B 33¼	B 33
Chesapeake & Ohio	39½	37¾
Chrysler	83¾	82⅜
Columbia Gas & Elec.	8⅛	8⅛
" 6% "A" pfd.	B 89½	90⅛
Coml. Credit	54½	54¾
Comm. & Southern (ord.)	1⅝	1¾
" $6 cum. pfd.	63¾	63¼
Consolid. Edison	34⅝	34⅛
Consolid. Oil	8⅝	8⅝
Continental Can	42¾	42¼
Continental Oil	29¼	29⅜
Corn Products	66⅜	66
Curtiss Wright (com.)	6⅛	6
" " "A"	24¾	24⅛
Deere & Co.	23¼	22⅞
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	20	19¾
Douglas Aircraft	68¾	68½
Du Pont de Nemours	154½	155½
Eagle Picher Lead	11⅝	11⅝
Eaton Manufacturing Co.	26⅞	26⅜
Elec. Auto Lite	37½	37⅜
Elec. Bond & Share	11⅞	11½
" $5 pfd.	64	62½
" $6 pfd.	B 71	71¼
Engineers Public Serv.	11⅜	11⅜
Elec. Pwr. & Lt.	40	38
Flintkote	29	28¾
Food Machinery Corp.	30	B 29¼
Gen. Amer. Trans. Corp.	58¼	58½
Gen. Elec.	42⅜	42¼
Gen. Motors	50⅜	50½
Gen. Rly. Signal	23	23⅛
Glidden Co.	22¾	22¼
Goodrich (B.F.)	22⅞	22½
" $5 pfd.	71½	73
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	35¼	35¼
Great Nthrn. Iron Ore	15⅜	15½
Great Nthrn. Rly.	29	28⅜
Great Western Sugar	23	28
Greyhound Corp.	21	20¾
Hecker Products	11⅞	11¾
Homestake Min.	65⅞	65¼
Indus. Rayon	26½	25¾
Int. Harvester	64⅞	65⅛
Int. Nickel	55	53½
Int. Tel. & Tel.	9⅜	9½
Johns Manville	97½	96
Jones & Laughlin.	54½	B 53½
Kennecott	38½	37⅝
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass	55	56
Lockheed Aircraft	30	30
Loew's Inc.	50½	*49
Martin, Glenn L.	35	34⅞
Manhattan Shirt Co.	—	—
McKesson & Rob.	12½	12½
Monsanto Chemical	105⅛	105
Montgomery Ward	53⅞	53¼
Nat. City Bank	B 26¼	25½
Nat. Dairy Products	16	16⅛
Nat. Distillers	27⅝	27⅜
Nat. Gypsum	16	15⅞
Nat. Lead	25¼	25¼
Nat. Power & Lt.	9¼	9
Nat. Steel Corp.	77¾	7
Nat. Supply Co.	12¾	12⅜
New York Central	19¾	19¼
Niagara Hudson Power	9	9
North Amer. Aviation	17	16⅝
North Amer. Co.	25½	25⅜
North Pacific	12½	12⅛
Pacific Gas & Elec.	34¾	34⅝
Pacific Lighting	49	49½
Packard Motors	4⅛	4
Paramount Pictures Inc.	11⅛	11
Pennsylvania R.R.	23¼	22¾
Phelps Dodge	42⅝	40¼
Phillips Petroleum	41½	40⅞
Public Serv. of N.J	37⅜	37½
Fullman, Inc.	36¼	35¼
Pure Oil	10	10
Republic Steel Co.	21⅜	21
Radio Corp. of Amer.	8	7¾
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	38⅝	39⅛
Richfield Oil Corp.	9⅜	9⅝
Safeway Stores	38	*37⅜
Schenley	17½	17½
" $5 pfd.	—	—
Sears Roebuck	77	77¼
Shell Union Oil	14	13¾
Socony Vacuum	13⅜	13⅜
Sthrn. Pacific	18⅛	17⅝
Sthrn. Rly.	29¼	29½
Sperry Corp.	43¾	43⅜
Stand. Brands	7¼	7¼
Stand. Gas & Elec.	3¾	3¾
Stand. Oil of Calif.	29⅜	29⅜
Stand. Oil of N.J.	50	49⅞
Stone & Webster	15½	13⅜
Swift International	27¼	27
Technicolor	19¼	19⅝
Texas Corp.	44⅛	44⅜
Texas Gulf Sulphur	30⅞	30¾
Transamerica	6¼	6¾
Tw. Century Fox Film.	23⅞	23⅞
" " pfd.	—	33½
Un. Carbide & Carbon	86⅞	86¾
Un. Pacific	102	102
Un. Aircraft	37⅛	37½
Un. Air Lines Trans.	12⅜	12⅛
Un. Corp.	3¼	3⅛
" $3 cum. pfd.	38½	39
Un. Gas Corp.	2⅞	2⅞
Un. Gas Improvement	13	13
J. S. Rubber	50	49¼
" 8% pfd.	109¾	108⅜
U. S. Steel	63½	62¾
Vandium	27⅜	27⅛
Warner Bros. Picts.	6¼	6⅛
Westinghouse Elec.	117	114¾
Woodward Iron	23½	B 22½
BONDS		
Amer. & For. Power	60	60
Brazil	22¼	20½
Baltimore & Ohio	24	23
Cities Serv.	85⅞	85
Erie R.R.	12⅛	12⅛
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	75⅛	75⅛
Minas Geraes	B 7½	B 12⅝
New England Gas & Elec.	72	71½
Peru	12¼	11½
Rio Grande do Sul	9	B 12¼
Sao Paulo	7½	B 11½
Sthrn. Pacific R.R.	57½	57⅛
Stand. Gas & Elec.	69¼	63

B—Bid. *—Ex dividend.

Dow-Jones Summary

Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz.

Stock prices today softened as a result of traders adopting a cautious policy as the outgrowth of uncertainties created by the Czech situation, relief appropriations, suspension of the Dutch plane buying and lagging commodities. However, analysts were generally friendly toward the market. Business news was considered favourable, with several corporation heads making cautiously optimistic predictions for the remainder of the year. Coppers were losers due to the forthcoming Chilean Senate consideration of the measure for taxing copper exports. However, there were reports that some Home quarters are in opposition to the tax.

Curb stocks and bond prices worked irregularly lower.

Steady conditions ruled in the foreign exchange market.

U.S. Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Mar. 13.

After opening slightly easier on lower Liverpool advices, the cotton market later rallied on trade and foreign buying and some short covering, closing near the day's best levels with prices 2 to 8 points above Saturday's final quotations.

The market for raw rubber eased in sympathy with the London market and the action of Wall Street, with consumer buying less in evidence, futures finishing 16 to 18 points off as compared with Saturday's close.

Wheat futures in Chicago fluctuated irregularly with narrow limits, closing ¼ to ⅜ cent per bushel lower on favourable weather reports and weak Liverpool cables.

New York Cotton			New York Rubber		
Mar.	8.78-78	+02	May	16.53-54	—18
May	8.39-39	+03	July	16.49-52	—17
July	8.18-18	+02	Sept.	16.50-40	—16
Oct.	7.76-77	+07	Dec.	16.49-49	—17
Dec.	7.72-73	+07			
Jan.	7.72 N	+08			

New York Sugar No. 4		New York Silk	
May	1.14½-15½—½ B/A	Mar. (No. 1)	
July	1.14½-15 —½ B/A		2.08B-11A unch.

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
May	67⅝-67¾ —⅜	May	48⅜-48¼ —¼
July	68-67⅞ —⅜	July	49⅞-49⅞ —¼
Sept.	68¾-68⅞ —¼	Sept.	50¾-50⅝—⅜

Winnipeg Wheat

May	60⅜-60⅜	—⅝
July	61-61⅛	—⅝
Oct.	61⅞-61⅞	—½

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

New York Market Unsettled

New York, Mar. 13.

Uncertainties in the Czech situation and President Roosevelt's relief appropriations demands unsettled the New York Stock Exchange today. Trading was dull after the market opened fractions of a point lower. Prices moved within a narrow margin, but selective buying continued as some issues reached new highs in a year or longer.

Coppers were very active with losses ranking up to a point. American Telephone and Telegraph declined almost three points. Gas and electric utilities dipped slightly and steels and motors fluctuated in a narrow margin. Rails were weak, farms were mixed. Aviations declined early in the session but found support later.

Business news was considered favourable and several corporations made cautious but optimistic predictions. Analysts were generally friendly toward the market.

Wall Street hears that Consolidated Edison will show first quarter common earnings of more than $1 per share. Remington Rand commercial typewriter sales reached a record high in February. Analysts believe that American Telephone and Telegraph will cover a $9 annual dividend. Nash Kelvinator may be profitable in the quarter.

Favorable market factors today included:

1. The improved steel outlook.
2. New lumber orders have improved.
3. Reported opposition in some home quarters to the proposed Chilean export tax on copper.
4. Government-business appeasement.

Among the unfavourable factors were these:

1. The Czecho-Slovak situation.
2. Netherlands plane buying has been suspended.
3. Commodities are showing lagging tendencies.
4. President Roosevelt is expected to ask for more relief funds.—United Press.

British Rubber Stocks Lower

London, Mar. 13.

Stocks of rubber in Great Britain on March 11 were estimated at 73.510 tons, showing a decrease of 967 tons from the previous week.

The stock of rubber in London on March 11 totalled 47,442 tons, showing a decrease of 546 tons, while the stock at Liverpool was listed at 26,063 tons, representing a decrease of 421 tons.

British rubber deliveries during the week ended March 11 totalled 2,352 tons, compared with 1,838 tons during the previous week.

Deliveries in London during this period totalled 1,343 tons, compared with 1,047 tons during the previous week—an increase of 296 tons.

Liverpool deliveries, with a total of 1,009 tons, revealed an increase of 218 tons over the previous week.—Reuter.

Tram Company to Pay 8 Per Cent. Dividend

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company held yesterday it was decided to recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. for the year 1938, at the next annual general meeting of shareholders to be held in Shanghai on April 25, 1939.

U.S. Steel Mill Operations On Upgrade

New York, Mar. 13.

The American Iron and Steel Institute, in its weekly report, places steel mill activity for the week commencing March 13, at 55.7 per cent. of capacity.

This represents gains of 0.6 per cent. over the previous week and of 23.6 per cent. over the corresponding period last year.—Reuter.

U.S. Gold, Silver Imports Announced

Washington, Mar. 14.

The Department of Commerce announced today that gold imports into the United States in February amounted to $223,296,383. The figure for January, it was recalled, was $156,426,721. February silver imports were valued at $9,927,465 as compared with January imports amounting to $10,328,487.—United Press.

Reports of Mexican Oil Agreement Premature

The Hague, Mar. 13.

The reports that an agreement had been reached between the Mexican Government and foreign oil companies operating in Mexico, it is authoritatively learned, are premature. A favourable decision, however, is expected shortly.—Reuter.

Tung Yih Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. (Agents—Messrs. B. D. Tata & Co., Ltd.), held yesterday, it was decided to recommend to the shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting that the balance of $4,613,893.63, at credit of the profit and loss account for the year ended December 31, 1938, be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of $2.50 and a Bonus of $2.50 on 170,000 shares	$850,000.00
Pay a Special Dividend of $5.00 per share (contingent upon the passing of the Special Resolution for altering the Articles of Association at the Extraordinary General Meeting called on April 12, 1939) absorbing	850,000.00
Place to General Reserve..	500,000.00
Place to Equalisation of Dividend Reserve	500,000.00
Place to Special Repairs and Replacements Fund	200,000.00
Place to Employees' Benefit and Welfare Fund	30,000.00
Write off Buildings	100,000.00
Write off Plant and Machinery	100,000.00
Write off Furniture	1,227.45
Transfer to Provident Fund	25,392.00
Set aside for Donation for relief of distress in China	50,000.00
Pay Bonus to Staff	178,000.00
Carry forward	1,229,274.18
	$4,613,893.63

The special dividend of $5.00 per share recommended by the Directors is contingent upon the passing of the special resolution for altering the Articles of Association at the extraordinary general meeting called on April 12, 1939, for that purpose. It will be satisfied, if passed by the shareholders, by the issue of one new share of the Company's unissued capital credited as fully paid up for every two shares held by shareholders standing on the Company's register on April 12, 1939. Such new shares shall rank for dividend as from January 1, 1939 *pari passu* with shares already issued.

H'kong Electric Company Pays Dividend

Hongkong, Mar. 14.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Hongkong Electric Co. today declared a dividend of Hk.$1.50 per share in addition to a 75 cent bonus on each share.

In addition a jubilee bonus was voted for employees and totalled $43,976. The chairman reported a net profit of $2,142,141 which was achieved without an increase in rates.—United Press.

H'kong Cement Company Shows Profit

Hongkong, Mar. 14.

The Green Island Cement Co. declared a dividend of $1 per share today in addition to a 25 cent bonus on each shrare.

The company report pointed out that profits had decreased during the past year. This was attributed to cut-rate contracts resulting from "intensified dumping of foreign cement in Hongkong."—United Press.

Federal Reserve Returns

New York, Mar. 13.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve system, in their report for the week ended March 8 respecting the entire body of reporting member banks of the system, reveal an increase of total loans amounting to $152,000,000 compared with the previous week, but a decrease of $682,000,000 from the corresponding period last year.

Investments show increases of $42,000,000 over last week and of $1,208,000,000 over the corresponding period last year.

Loans during the period under review totalled $8,338,000,000 and investments $13,450,000,000.—Reuter.

Berlin Bourse

Berlin, Mar. 13.

The weaker tendency which started last week-end on the Berlin sharemarket continued today, resulting in Orenstein & Koppel dropping 2.5 to 102.5, Siemens losing 2 at 181.5 and Continental Rubber dropping 1.5 to 210. The market showed a certain amount of reserve owing to the critical situation in Slovakia.

Call money stood unchanged at 2⅞ to 3⅛ per cent.—Trans-Ocean.

British Empire Unity Centred in Crown

Sir Samuel Hoare on Commonwealth Future

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 13.

Speaking on the future of the British Empire at a luncheon at the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, said that in the past century, the great Dominions, with perhaps good reason, had been nervous of what was called "Whitehall control and influence."

He hoped that that chapter was for ever closed. Now Whitehall control—even undue influence from Whitehall—was for ever a thing of the past.

He believed that the problem of the next generation of the British Commonwealth was to develop a system under which, without any interference with "our respective sovereignties," it would be possible for the British Commonwealth to take united action quicker than has ever been possible in recent times.

The Home Secretary said he was certain that the forthcoming visit of Their Majesties to Canada would be an unqualified success and "would make the Crown as a symbol of unity between the Dominions and ourselves stronger than it has ever been.

"We see the Crown, not only as a symbol of Imperial unity, but also as a symbol of dignity in human life."—Reuter.

Philippine Reservists Called for Training

Manila, Mar. 14.

Sr. Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, issued a proclamation today summining 40,000 Philippine Army reservists, comprising the trained class of 1937. The men were summoned for a ten-day "refresher period," commencing on May 4.—United Press.

Japanese Merchant Fleet Increase

750,000 Tons Annually To Be Built to Have 7,500,000 in 1942

Tokyo, Mar. 14.

The aggregate tonnage of the Japanese Mercantile Marine for 1942 will be 7,500,000 tons according to the Government's policy of building, which was revealed before the House of Representatives yesterday by a spokesman for the Ministry of Communications.

Japanese merchant vessels with displacements above 1,000 tons, he stated, totalled 1,169, and aggregated 4,941,000, last year.

The Government, however, planned to encourage the building up the Mercantile Marine with a view to increasing the aggregate tonnage to 7,500,000 by 1942.

This, the spokesman went on to declare, the Government would do by constructing 750,000 tons of shipping annually.

Building slips for vessels displacing over 1,000 tons throughout Japan totalled 97, with an annual building capacity estimated at 800,000 tons.

It is understood that the vessels which it is proposed to build will be divided into two categories, one for navigation of the inland waters of China, including the Yangtze, and the other for ocean navigation.—Reuter.

More Boys for Japan's Munition Factories

Spiritual Guidance for Youth to Be Provided

Tokyo, Mar. 14.

Tokyo's booming war industries will require at least 25,000 more boy workers even after it absorbs in April more than 25,000 graduates of primary schools in Tokyo and 10,000 from the country, it was estimated today.

Measures for the spiritual guidance, as well as the protection of the health of boy workers in the capital were being discussed, as officials of the Tokyo Prefectural Government sought to keep informed of the treatment of the boy workers by their employers by correspondence and by visits to boys' boarding houses.—Domei.

Russo-Japan Fishery Dispute

"Soviet Must Take All Consequences"

Tokyo, Mar. 14.

"The Soviet Union must assume responsibility for the consequences should she disregard Japan's reasonable requests," said Mr. Hachiro Arita, the Foreign Minister, in discussing the fishery negotiations with Russia in the House of Peers yesterday.

The Government, he added, was prepared to take, with firm determination, the most effective and adequate measures for safeguarding Japanese rights and interests should the worst eventualities materialize.—Reuter.

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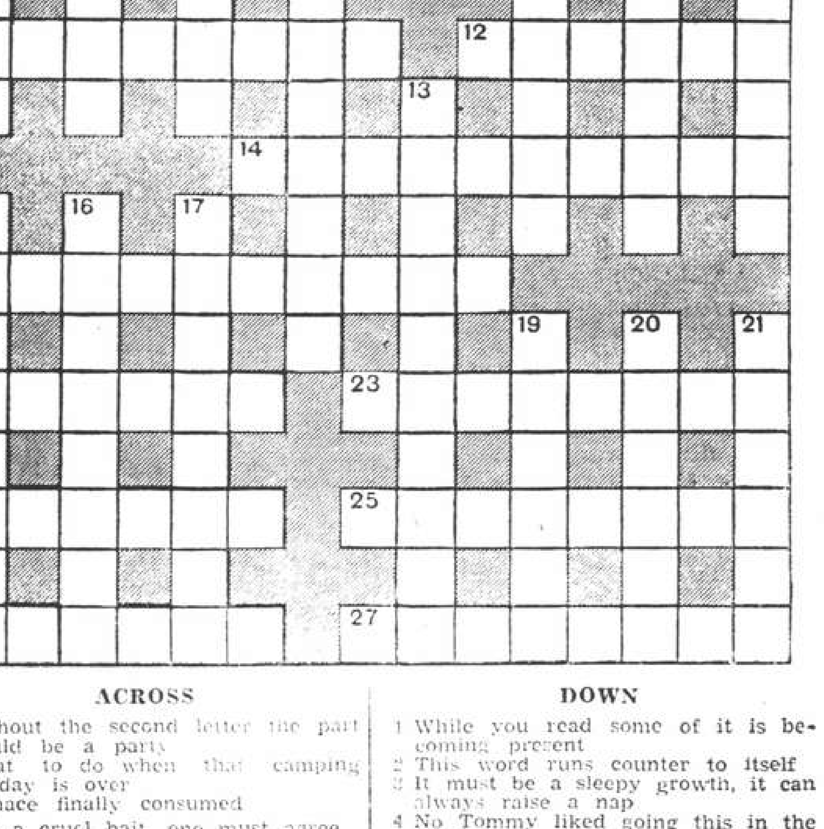
LONDON CROSS WORD No. 1761

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 Without the second letter the part would be a party
5 What to do when that camping holiday is over
9 Menace finally consumed
10 Not a cruel bait, one must agree
11 Our steel is in firm shape
12 Invariably shows the way
14 A geographical epithet
18 The accompanying people generally make use of it
22 Underlying idea about an off-spring
23 A foreign noble
24 An old prayer
25 A drop starts to make the least of it
26 Bird
27 Rash advice to take less care

DOWN

1 While you read some of it is becoming present
2 This word runs counter to itself
3 It must be a sleepy growth, it can always raise a nap
4 No Tommy liked going this in the war (three words)
6 A singular aid to vision
7 Do first and find helper last, in fact
8 One likes to think one is giving this with the present
13 Wherein one wonders about the whereabouts of flies (two words)
15 Whaling product from a lasting wave in the earth
16 The price of citizenship
17 This has no sound variation
19 Contract
20 Put us up on a tree, but lying down
21 Nook from 27 across heartless

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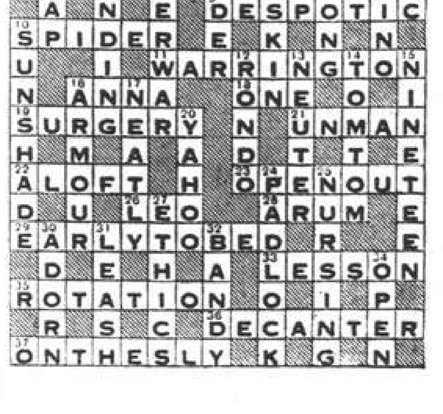
SOLUTION OF LONDON PUZZLE No. 1760



In the Russian Colony

By "Stroy"

Every nation has its men who, with little or no education and a total absence of background, rise to leading positions in different spheres of human activity. Not every nation, however, treats them in the same manner. Russians are particularly proud of their self-made men, especially if nature happens to have endowed them with an inventive turn of mind. This year a century has passed since the death of Ivan Batov, whose name as a maker of fine musical instruments will die only when the art of music suffers the same end. During his life he made 41 violins, 6 'cellos, 3 altos and 10 guitars, whose notes have been called nothing short of magical. Carved on each of these instruments, which today are considered priceless, is the name of Batov. In a government collection of rare old musical instruments in Petersburg there is one of his 'cellos which is constructed so wonderfully that musicians can play the most difficult scores on it without being tired in the least, while playing on the old Italian 'cellos is infinitely more tiring to the hands.

In 1833 a musician, whose name has not been handed down to posterity, arrived in St. Petersburg from Europe and stated that in the concert halls of Vienna the public was enthralled by the playing of the brilliant virtuoso Lipinsky. His violin was of Russian make, and bore the name of Ivan Batov. Lipinsky himself said that the Russian master was not one whit worse than the old Italian masters Stradivarius and Ghvarneri.

In the beginning of the present century it was noted by musical critics that a wonderful 'cello made its appearance in the orchestra of the Bolshoi Theatre. Solos on this instrument evoked enraptured amazement from the audience. Its full and mellow tonal quality was truly exceptional. It was soon found out that the 'cello was made a hundred years ago by Batov.

Self-made Products

Ivan Batov was born a serf of Count Sheremeteff. It speaks eloquently for the progress he made from that position that, later, Emperor Alexander I, who studied the violin since childhood, expressed the desire to have one of his violins and gave him the sum of $2,000—a colossal price for those times. Generally speaking, many men of unusual talent sprang from serfdom in Russia—artists whose names were later known all over the country, musicians, singers, dancers and even poets. Prominent among them was that product of self-education, Kuzma Frolov, who invented a machine for sifting gold-dust. From the Ural mountains where he worked his fame was carried to the ears of Empress Catherine the Great, and he was summoned to St. Petersburg, where he received an award from the Empress herself, while his son was placed in the Cadet Corps at government expense.

The squire Svistunov had a serf, one Cherepanov, who revealed marked talents in mechanics. The wealthiest men in the Ural region, the Princes Demidov San Donato, heard of Cherepanov and purchased him. He was sent to England, and on returning to Russia built many water-pumps in mines. His son, a promising youth, was also sent to England; but he, on his return, began to build steamers and locomotives, and various steam-engines. It was under his direction that the first locomotive made its appearance in the Urals.

Russian emigration today is also far from poor in these self-made men. Even the most informed sources do not know the full number of ingenious Russian Shanghailanders who, in the last 15 years, have invented methods of extracting silver from old films, centralized burglar alarms, "photomatons" taking pictures on an immediate mass-production basis, self-lighting cigarettes, self-heating tinned foods, or.....but one could recount these inventions almost endlessly. Much among this was already invented many years ago, but much more bore the mark of talent.

Ukraine Question

Polemics on whether the Ukraine should become an autonomous state under the patronage of Nazi Germany or remain within the boundaries of historic Russia—polemics which flared up and quickly died down on the pages of the "North-China Daily News"—are still growing in local Russian newspapers. This is undoubtedly the most vital topic under discussion in Russian emigration in Shanghai, in Paris, in America—everywhere where the emigré press is free to express its true opinions and hopes. To Russians, who concern themselves with the future of their country, it is a subject of life or death. Ukrainians themselves heatedly defend their point of view, and many among them assert that Ukrainia wishes to be independent only as long as the present régime is in power in Russia. No doubts can exist on the score that the majority of Russians strongly disfavour the separation of the Ukraine from Russia. If, in the pages of newspapers, the discussion is purely academic, in private conversation it often bears a stormy character. The humorist Polishinel tells in the "Shanghai Zaria" of two old friends, an Ukrainian and a Russian, for many years working together on the Chinese Eastern Railway, who, under influence of the present argument, came into conflict that needed the intervention of the landlord of the boarding house where they had hitherto lived on the best of terms.

The order of the "Reformed" Government in Nanking that all Chinese jurists must register themselves in Nanking has excited Russian lawyers, whose certificates for the right of practice have been issued by the Kuomintang government now in Chungking. Russian jurists point out that should they follow out the order of the Nanking government, they would immediately become subject to penalty, as they still appear in local Chinese courts, up to now subordinated to Chungking. An incident of this sort has already occurred, when a Chinese jurist decided, out of necessity, to have dealings with the new authorities and was severely punished by Chungking. It is further pointed out that although Russian emigrés have always been loyal to the government in power and have not meddled in Chinese politics, they may be faced by an impossible situation. As the "Reformed" Government is not recognized by the Powers, the court will remain, presumably, under the jurisdiction of Chungking. Russian lawyers are divided into two categories: men with Chinese passports who must in this problem follow the lead of their Chinese colleagues, and men who are of the opinion that the new order will not apply to them. New registration, moreover, is always accompanied by ravages on the pocket book.

A requiem service has been held in memory of Lieut.-Gen. D. A. Lebedev, who under Admiral A. V. Koltchak was in command of the general headquarters. He was a young but energetic General who, in addition, occupied the post of Minister for War in the Omsk government. He played a prominent part in the underground officers' organizations that existed in St. Petersburg and Moscow in the years 1917 and 1918, just after the outbreak of the Soviet revolution. Later he managed to get through to Gen. Denikin in the South of Russia, and after that to Admiral Koltchak in Omsk. He continued to be active in Vladivostok, and in 1922 evacuated to Shanghai, where he also did much work in emigration. The late General Lebedev died in Shanghai, 10 years ago, but his memory is still fresh.

Russians in Hollywood

Noted in these columns quite some time ago was the departure from Shanghai of the local actress Mme M.M. Reverditto, who left for Hollywood, together with her son Igor, who, following the footsteps of his mother, has decided to devote himself to the dramatic art and has already appeared in a presentation of the popular play on student life "The Days of Our Life" by Andreev. Mme Reverditto writes that Hollywood is so full of Russians that living there she has almost had no necessity to resort to English. Russians in Hollywood of today can be met everywhere, from the studios to the restaurants, and belong not only to the "labouring masses" who earn their livelihood by extremely hard work, but have in their midst many names famed in this capital of the silver screen. Mme Reverditto has met Mr. Akim Tamiroff, often seen on the local screen. Careers have been made by Producer A. A. Golubeff, Vladimir Sokoloff, Prince Golitzin, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayers' Art Director A. A. Taluboff, to say nothing of Gregory Ratoff, who has built himself a luxurious villa by the sea-side. Mme Reverditto has also met another Shanghai actress, Mme Lukomskaia, who is still appearing in Russian theatrical productions.

Fighting Pirates

It is common knowledge that the present war has given new audacity to pirates, who have of late boarded many a Chinese and foreign vessel. But ouside the Russian colony not many people know of the active rôle played by Russian youth in the fight against these pirates. The initiative for making use of Russian youth in this direction belongs to the shipping firm Jardine, Matheson & Co., who have acquired two armoured motor-boats cruising between the smaller ports of the Yangtze in which vessels of the company dock. Each motor-boat has three Russian guards, who are under one chief guard. They are armed with rifles and revolvers. They receive their orders by wireless. Each guard receives $110 upwards. They are given special uniforms and clothes, but eat on their own, buying food from a common fund. Their work often necessitates several weeks' stay away from Shanghai, but once a month they have one or two days' rest in this city. All these guards are young men between 20 and 30, of good health. They are satisfied with their work, which offers plenty of fresh air and thrills thrown in. As soon as a wireless message tells them of the whereabouts of pirates they make full speed ahead for the latter and engage them in rifle fire. The pirates usually retreat precipitately. When not engaged in this work, the young guards listen to the radio, play chess and read. On other boats and in other shipping companies Russians also work as guards against pirates, sailing the Yangtze as well as north and south along the China coast. Wages paid by the different companies vary. Quite a number of young Russians work on these ships as wireless-operators.

Archbishop Victor, Head of the Russian Orthodox Mission in China, who last month visited Tientsin, Mukden, Tsingtao, Dairen and other cities of China, arrived in Shanghai a week ago. Archbishop Victor has noted the large rôle played in the life of the Russian colony in Tientsin by the Very Rev. Michael Rogojin, recently transferred there from Shanghai. Mukden is steadily becoming a cultural centre. As in Dairen, up to a thousand Russians live in that city, and their relations with the authorities are amicable. The heads of the Russian colonies in Dairen and Mukden are careful to preserve the churches in perfect condition. All the churches have excellent choirs. Tsingtao, too, is shortly building a large Orthodox church in the style of the 16th century, which new edifice will undoubtedly serve to further adorn the summer resort. Archbishop Victor notes with satisfaction that in spite of the hard times being experienced in emigration, the general material position of Russians in China has not deteriorated since 1938. Wide-scale renovation was recently carried out in the Russian churches and hostels of Peking, where the centre of the Russian Orthodox Mission is situated. This centre now takes care of 52 Russians and more than 100 Orthodox Chinese.

Orthodox Faith

Mr. J. K. Mironov, who may be called a self-made man of the American type, has been elected the new chairman of the Russian Chamber of Commerce. At fifteen years of age, in Srietensk, he joined a commercial firm, and in a short time became manager of the large firm of Topaz Brothers. In this capacity he directed the various commercial operations of the enterprise and supervised over a number of gold fields. In 1914 Mr. Mironov launched a business of his own in the Amur district for commerce and gold-prospecting. In 1924 Mr. Mironov arrived in Harbin and became Director of the British Manchurian Corporation. Mr. Mironov owns houses in Harbin, Tsingtao and Shanghai, and commands great respect and authority in the Russian commercial and financial world. Mr. E. M. Buyanover has been elected Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, while Mr. M. A. Moshkin and Mr. A. G. Chibunovsky have been elected Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary respectively.

It would be erroneous to think that people of the Orthodox faith stand completely united in all their beliefs; among them there are "starobriadzi," or believers of those canons which were widely spread before the reform of the Orthodox Church by Patriarch Nikon. There are 600 of these people in Harbin, and more than 50 in Shanghai. More are spread in other cities of China. In 1927 Bishop Joseph, their head, died in Harbin and up to the present time no new head has been appointed, though this post is occupied *pro tem* by the Very Rev. I. Kudrin. Many fervent believers in the old clerical dogmas live in the Far East; as early as 1755 the first "staroobriatzi" settled in the Trans-baikal regions. They were also numerous in the Amur district and in the Maritime Provinces. They are deeply religious, lead a Spartan mode of life and jealously guard their ancient traditions. Their men for instance, can only marry girls belonging to the same sect. They worship according to their old books, and use only two fingers when making the sign of the cross instead of the orthodox three.

Dominions Study Own Defences

Urgency of Situation In Far East Basis For Conference

London, Mar. 14.

The Pacific Conference, to be held in New Zealand, is a move by the Dominions in the direction of taking steps for their own protection, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The urgency of the situation is obviously one reason for the Conference, the paper states.

Before the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the predominant position of the British Fleet left Australians and New Zealanders secure from any fear of attack, it goes on. That security no longer exists.

The necessity for air defence, the aggressive character of Japan, and the feeling that British might be forced to concentrate her whole defence forces in Europe, have brought home to Australians and New Zealanders the necessity for providing for their own defence, the Manchester Guardian continues.

New Zealand has no secondary industries, whereas Australia is building up heavy industries and is already making all kinds of firearms, artillery and ammunition.

Recently, Australia has begun to manufacture aeroplanes, the paper adds. In this effort, New Zealand wants both to contribute and to share, according to the "Manchester Guardian."—Reuter.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Meinan	Ningpo	S.V.O.C.
Minho	Wenchow	Inter. Nav.
Data	Wenchow	T.C.C
Festa	Wenchow	Sheng Ma
Tsinan	Hongkong	B.&S.
Don Jose	Ningpo	C.A.S.S.
Elbhof	Wenchow	Carlowitz
M. Francisca	Wenchow	Maria S.N.
Hokwang	Wenchow	A.P.C.
Rothley	Sydney	Jardine
Anshin M.	Darien	N.K.K.
Rosalie Moller	Hongay	Mollers'
Alexandra	Hsinkong	Young's Shp.
C'stine Moller	Hsinkong	Mollers'
Wusueh	Hsinkong	B.&S.
Suiwo	Tungchow	Jardine
Faro	Tsungming	P.N.&T.
Dairen M.	Dairen	D.K K.
Lipari	Haimen	C.I.N.
Patti	Sanhokong	Chang Yuen
Talien	Tsungming	Wan Woo
Hulda Maersk	Hongkong	Melchers
Chingyang M.	River Ports	N.K.K
Tantalus	Hongkong	B.&S.
Kiangting	Tungchow	Foo Hwa
Koga M.	Tientsin	D.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Hafthor	Nor.	O. Thoresen
Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Fooksing	Br.	Wha Ying
Ave-Maria	Port.	P.N.&T.
Com. Paolini	Ital.	I.C.R.N.
Hupeh	Br.	B.&S.
St. V. de Paul	Br.	Mei Shun
Don Pedro	Port.	C.A.S.S.
Tungwo	Br.	Jardine
Arendskerk	Net.	J.C.J.L.
Haikong	Ger.	Keh Lee
Heini	Ger.	G.F.E.
Liesel	Ger.	Ta Lung
Tejo	Port.	I.C.R.N.
Talien	Jap.	Wan Woo
Daishin M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nagasaki M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Chingning M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
Pelikan	Ger.	Reuter B.
Trewellard	Br.	Mackenzie
Aramis	Fr.	M.M.
Rawalpindi	Br.	Mackenzie
Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
Ariadne Moller	Br.	C.F.S.S.
Tembien	Ital.	C.I.N.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Dorsetshire	Br.	Cr.	B.N.B.
Gnat	Br.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
Mantis	Br.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
Peterel	Br.	Gbt.	B.N.B
Isabel	Am.	Slp.	B.N.B.
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
S. de Brazza	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Tahure	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
B. Colleoni	Itl.	Cr.	J.N.B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

World's Worst Drug Comes to London

Marihuana Peddled Around Soho in Cigarette Form

Marihuana, the world's worst-known drug—large quantities of which were seized by U.S. G-men in week-end raids on Manhattan restaurants has already made its appearance in Soho.

Now the most difficult problem with which the American police have to contend, this roadside weed is now being peddled by foreigners round about the back of Shaftesbury-avenue.

They sell it in the form of cigarettes, for which they charge 1s. each. Scotland Yard have made many arrests of addicts.

Vicious

Marihuana is the most vicious, soul-destroying narcotic known. Unlike opium, heroin and other derivatives, which require special equipment for refining, marihuana—which is plain everyday hemp—grows everywhere. It can even be cultivated in a window-box.

As soon as it is dried it is ready to work its havoc, destroying all restraint and moral inhibitions. Its use is the quickest and surest way to insanity.

Smokers lose all sense of time; a second becomes a minute, a minute becomes an hour.

Time Expanded

That is why some jazz musicians use the drug. With time so expanded they say that they can work out more intricate choruses, at apparent leisure while really playing at top speed!

The underworld has been quick to adopt this potent drug since others have been made difficult to obtain.

Police say that just before undertaking a crime, many criminals now smoke a few marihuana cigarettes to build up the courage they need.

COAL

Prices as below:

	per ton
Hongay Anthracite	$50
Shansi Anthracite	$48
House Coal No. 1	$45
House Coal No. 2	$44
Soft Coal	$43
Kitchen Coal	$43
Slack Coal	$40

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ms. Marnix v. St. Aldegonde	19,100	Mar. 22	Mar. 24	Apr. 11
ms. Baloeran	17,000	Mar. 29	Mar. 31	Apr. 18
ms. Christiaan Huygens	15,700	Apr. 12	Apr. 14	May 2
ms. Sibajak	12,000	Apr. 19	Apr. 21	May 9
ms. Johan v. Oldenbarnevelt	19 000	May 3	May 5	May 23
ms. Dempo	17,000	May 10	May 12	May 30
ss. Johan de Witt	10,400	May 24	May 26	June 15
ms. Indrapoera	10,800	June 7	June 9	June 28
ms. Marnix v. St. Aldegonde	19,100	June 14	June 16	July 5
ms. Baloeran	17,000	June 21	June 23	July 12
ss. Jan Pieterszoon Coen	11,140	June 28	June 30	July 22
ms. Christiaan Huygens	15,700	July 5	July 7	July 26
ms. Sibajak	12,000	July 12	July 14	Aug. 2
ss. Slamat	11,600	July 19	July 21	Aug. 9
ms. Johan v. Oldenbarnevelt	19,000	July 26	July 28	Aug. 16

SINGAPORE—GENOA/MARSEILLES . . . 18 DAYS

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Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is requested in order to make connection with the below-mentioned closing times.
(Last connecting time from Sub-Offices to Head Office is 19.35 on week days and 19.05 on Sunday).

Date and Destination	Per		Reg.	Ord.
WEDNESDAY, Mar. 15.				
Tsingtao and Dairen	Dairen M.		8.00	8.30
Wenchow	Elbhof		9.30	10.00
Ningpo	Hanna		12.30	13.00
H'kow Wuchang Hanyang	Wanshan M.		13.30	14.00
Japan via Kobe Central America Canal Zone ..	Hul. Maersk	A Z	—	—
Kiangpei Offices east of Jukao	Tejo		16.30	17.00
Foochow	Norse Carrier		18.30	19.00
Swatow and Hongkong ..	Tsinan		19.30	20.00
Kwangtung	Tsinan		19.30	20.00
Wenchow	Produce	X	19.30	20.00
THURSDAY, Mar. 16.				
Aust. (Y) N.Z. (Y) Manila (Y) and Java Ports	Tjinegara	B	*20.00	8.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Tjinegara		7.30	8.00
Foochow	Solviken		8.30	9.00
Hongkong Canton Aust. N.Z. and Manila	Pres. Pierce		12.30	13.00
Foochow	G. Padula	X	18.30	19.00
Wenchow	Dragao		18.30	19.00
Swatow and Hongkong ..	Yusang		19.30	20.00
Kwangtung	Yusang		19.30	20.30
Wenchow	Don Luis		19.30	20.00
Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin	Chengtu		19.30	20.00
Tsingtao	Kanchow		19.30	20.00
FRIDAY, Mar. 17.				
Japan Korea Formosa via Nagasaki	Shanghai M.		*20.00	7.15
Aust. N.Z. S.S. India Suez (Y) Europe (Y)	Memnon	C	14.30	16.00
Hongkong and Canton ...	Memnon		15.30	16.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	Mingsang		18.30	20.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	Mingsang		19.30	20.00
Amoy T'kiang Chuanchow	Shantung		19.30	20.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Central America and Canal Zone, closes at 16.00 on 15th.
B Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 15th.
C Parcel mail for S.S., Gt. Britain and other countries, closes at 12.00 on 17th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Y Superscribed correspondence.
Z Parcel mail only.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service (Hongkong-Bangkok-London and Hongkong-Bangkok-Singapore-Australia) per ss. Pres. Pierce, at 1 p.m. on March 16, and due Bracciano, Italy, on March 26, and London on March 27.

Pan American Airways Service (Hongkong-San Francisco) per ss. Memnon, at 4 p.m. on March 17, and due San Francisco on March 29.

Air France (Hongkong-Marseilles) per ss. Empress of Asia, at 4 p.m. on March 20, and due Marseilles on March 31, and London on April 1.

Neth (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per ss. Memnon, at 4 p.m. on March 17, and due Amsterdam on April 2, and London on April 3.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per available steamer to Hongkong for transmission to Saigon.

Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service:—Air mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Air mails for Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line close daily at 12.00 (At Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 11.30 a.m.)

Air mails for Ningsia, Shensi, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west thereof are to be forwarded to Hongkong for further transmission by the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Train Mail

Light mails for or via Pengpu, Wuhu, N.S.R. and Lunghai (east of Chenghsien; Tungshan and Kaifeng) close daily, at 9.30 p.m. Express mails for Nanking and Chinkiang local close daily at 8.45 a.m.

Light mails for Kiangpei Offices west and north of Jukao via Chinkiang close daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light mails for or via Hangchow close daily at 9 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.; for S.H.N.R. daily at 9 a.m.

Light mails for or via T.P.R. and north Pinghan close daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light mails for Hankow, Wuchang and Hangyang by occasional sailings direct to Hankow.

Light mails for or via River Ports beyond Nanchang per available steamer via Ninghsien.

Ocean Mail for Europe and America.

Via Siberia by steamer to Tientsin or Chinwangtao for transmission.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follow:—
ss. Memnon, via Suez, March 17, due London April 21.
ss. Empress of Japan, via Pacific, March 19, due London April 17.
ss. Victoria, via Suez, March 23, due London April 18.

Passenger Lists

DEPARTURES

Per Kaiping, Mar. 14, for **Chinwangtao:** Mr. A. C. Henning, Mr. M. Yoshimura.

Per Esang, Mar. 14, for **Tientsin and Ports:** Mr. J. Born, Mr. M. Deho, Mr. W. Sommer, Mr. R. S. L. Frewen Mr. A. G. Baird, Mrs. T. Y. Wu, Mrs. Chen and Child, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. V. I. G. Petersen, Mr. J. E. Paradissis, Mr. & Mrs. C. Matouk, Mr. J. E. Nye, Mr. B. L. Yorke.

Per Aramis, Mar. 14, for **Marseilles:** H. E. Mr. W. J. R. Thorbecke, (Minister for Holland), Mr. J. Brionval, (French Consul), Major & Mrs. L. Mathieu, Major H. Henrys, Mrs. A. M. H. d'Ozouville and 2 children, Mr. & Mrs. Bergez-Coude, Mr. & Mrs. F. Blane and 2 children, Mrs. M. Jacquier, Mr. & Mrs. Tixier, Mr. & Mrs. Tixier, Mr. & Mrs. M. Ubaghs & 2 children, Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Konovaloff & 1 child, Miss J. Blanchet, Mr. I. F. Ferguson, Mr. J. Coster, Mr. L. Labbez, Mr. R. D. Murray, Mr. G. L. Flatow, Dr. Paul E. Beeck, Mr. H. Graham, Mr. J. H. Hansard, Mr. R. Heyworth, Miss S. H. Young, Mr. G. M. Pisarevsky, Miss B. Burgoyne, Miss Hazelle Leon Collins, Mr. W. A. A. E. Wessenfort, Major & Mrs. L. Mathieu, Mrs. A. M. H. d'Ozouville and 2 children, Mr. Mrs. M. Ubaghs and 2 children, Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Konovaloff, Miss O. Konovaloff, Mr. Jacquier, Mr. & Mrs. Tixier, Miss J. Blanchet, Lieutenant & Mrs. Bergez Coude, Mrs. M. Daniel, Mr. & Mrs. F. Elane and 2 children, Mr. L. G. Bossu, Mr. & Mrs. E. Hodayer and 2 children, Mr. & Mrs. L. Perrot, Mr. & Mrs. V. Maze and 1 child, Mr. P. Deman, Mr. D. Labeille, Mr. & Mrs. F. Paoli, Mr. F. Raffali, Mr. & Mrs. Grand-Clement, Mr. Charles Kastler, Mr. & Mrs. M. Betier and 2 children, Mr. R. Pages, Mr. J. Lissillour, Mr. A. Dore, Mr. R. Archenault, Mr. A. Cheze, Mr. F. Morvan, Mr. A. Cabannes, Mr. R. Rethuis, Mr. A. Everras, Mr. M. Ammelot, Mr. A. Carpiaux, Mr. M. Tisseraud, Mr. H. Barais, Mr. L. Gambini, for **Colombo:** Mr. I. F. Ferguson, Mrs. M. I. Tourkoff, for **Singapore:** Mr. Jan Coster, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Arden, for **Saigon:** Mr. J. Brionval, (French Consul), Mr. Labbez, Mr. R. D. Murray, Rev. Father Serge Borodine, for **Hongkong:** Mr. W. J. R. Thorbecke, Major H. Henrys, Miss Hazelle Leon Collins, Mr. G. M. Pisarovsky, Mr. W. A. A. E. Wessendorf, Miss B. Burgoyne, Mr. G. L. Flatow, Dr. Paul E. Beck, Mr. H. Graham, Mr. J. H. Hansard, Mr. R. Heyworth, Miss S. H. Young, Mrs. K. V. Kounitsin, Dr. J. Beech, Mr. J. R. Johnstone, Mr. M. C. Yatskin, Mr. Edward Hing, Mr. K. Kawamora, Mrs. D. S. Mewshaw, Mr. L. N. Fedoroff, Mr. P. M. J. de Klerk, Mrs. L. Haas, Mr. G. M. Pisarovsky, Miss B. Burgoyne, Mr. L. Coursier, Mrs. F. A. Caneio, Miss H. Caneio, Mr. A. Caneio.

Vessels Discharging

ARENDSKERK. The H.E.A.L. s.s. Arendskerk, from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Genoa arrived on the 12th instant, and is discharging her cargo at the Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bs/L for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at Wharf and Godowns to be borne by consignees. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within 10 days after arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined at above Wharf by Messrs. Scurr, Tanner & Co., on Thursday, March 16, at 9.30 a.m. It is necessary to produce Bills of Lading also Shippers Invoice at the examination. Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V., General Agents: Holland-East Asia Line, 133 Szechuen Road. (Tel. Nos. 16247 (4) Lines). 15-3

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

Is the weekly edition of the "North-China Daily News" for readers abroad and in the outports. Most of its matter is news relating to China. It reaches nearly all officials and foreign residents in the interior. It has been published since 1850.

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"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OFFICE
17 The Bund, Shanghai

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From DAIREN: Glenogle, due 8 a.m., Holt's Wharf

From TIENTSIN: Yusang, due 1 p.m., Roosevelt Terminal.

From SWATOW: Chengtu, due p.m., French Bund.

From HONGKONG: Kanchow, due p.m., French Bund.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From GDYNIA		
Protesilaus	7/2	31/3
Bellerophon	7/3	28/4
From COPENHAGEN		
Java	30/12	19/3
Kina	1/2	29/3
From OSLO		
Talleyrand	17/1	16/3
Titania	17/2	13/4
From HAMBURG		
Potsdam	18/2	28/3
Regensburg	11/3	14/4
Bellerophon	11/3	28/4
From BREMEN		
Neumark	24/1	18/3
Ramses	7/2	1/4
Kulmerland	21/2	12/4
Nordmark	7/3	22/4
From ROTTERDAM		
Shantung	15/2	27/3
Tamara	9/3	25/4
From ANTWERP		
Aller	26/1	16/3
Glenbeg	21/1	22/3
Marburg	8/2	22/3
Glenaffaric	4/2	1/4
Franken	24/2	15/4
Abbekerk	20/2	15/4
Glenapp	18/2	16/4
Nordmark	14/3	22/4
Denbighshire	4/3	29/4
From GLASGOW		
Ajax	28/1	21/2
Hector	11/2	31/3
Menestheus	25/2	13/4
Aeneas	11/3	1/5
From LIVERPOOL		
Philoctetes	11/2	27/3
Menestheus	4/3	13/4
Teiresias	25/2	14/4
Diomed	11/3	21/4
From LONDON		
Somali	4/2	20/3
Corfu	10/2	20/3
Suwa M.	17/2	28/3
Chitral	24/2	2/4
Terukuni M.	3/3	7/4
Glenapp	4/3	16/4
Carthage	10/3	16/4
Bangalore	4/3	17/4
From MARSEILLES		
Chenonceaux	17/2	21/3
Mar. Joffre	3/3	31/3
From GENOA		
Victoria	23/2	20/3
From TRIESTE		
Cortellazzo	20/1	18/3
C. Verdi	8/3	2/4
Arabia	20/2	20/4
From PORT SAID		
Kina	28/2	29/3
Kulmerland	15/3	12/4
Titania	15/3	13/4
Abbekerk	14/3	15/4
Bangalore	15/3	17/4
From SUEZ		
Protesilaus	28/2	31/3
Glenaffaric	2/3	1/4
Terukuni M.	15/3	7/4
From DJIBOUTI		
Mar. Joffre	11/3	31/3
From ADEN		
Chitral	12/3	2/4
C. Verde	15/3	2/4
From COLOMBO		
Potsdam	13/3	28/3
Suwa M.	14/3	28/3
Hector	12/3	31/3
Ramses	14/3	1/4
From PENANG		
Marburg	6/3	22/3
From SINGAPORE		
Corfu	10/3	20/3
Victoria	13/3	20/3
Somali	10/3	20/3
Glenbeg	10/3	22/3
From SOERABAIA		
Tjisaroea	13/3	1/4
Tjisadane	17/3	1/4
From MANILA		
Tai Ping Yang	14/3	17/3
Ajax	11/3	21/3
From SAIGON		
Cortellazzo	11/3	18/3
From HONGKONG		
See "China Ports" below.		

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK		
Tai Pin Yang	30/1	17/3
Acadia	28/2	19/3
Eurybates	27/1	21/3
Anna Maersk	10/2	28/3
Cingal. Prince	11/2	29/3
Irisbank	7/2	2/4
C. Athens	18/2	15/4
Ivaran	25/2	19/4
Agapenor	27/2	21/4
Foylebank	6/3	23/4
Malay Prince	9/3	24/4
Niel Maersk	10/3	27/4
C. Pittsburg	16/3	13/5
From SAVANNAH		
Agapenor	5/3	21/4
Malay Prince	12/3	24/4
Niel Maersk	15/3	27/4
From PANAMA		
Ivaran	8/3	19/4
From SEATTLE		
Ixion	17/2	23/3
From VANCOUVER		
E. of Asia	4/3	20/3
From LOS ANGELES		
Pres. Pierce	20/2	16/3
Eurybates	17/2	21/3
Kamakura M.	27/2	26/3
From LOS ANGELES		
Anna Maersk	3/3	28/3
P. Coolidge	6/3	28/3
Silverteak	4/3	1/4
Asama M.	14/3	12/4
From SAN FRANCISCO		
Cingal. Prince	2/3	29/3
Irisbank	3/3	2/4
From HONOLULU		
Kamakura M.	7/3	26/3
P. Coolidge	14/3	28/3
From HONGKONG		
See "China Ports" below.		
From OTARU		
Burdwan	7/3	19/3
From YOKOHAMA		
Memnon	10/3	16/3
Cyclops	10/3	17/3
Hakone M.	12/3	20/3
Ixion	14/3	23/3
From KOBE		
Pres. Pierce	13/3	16/3
Memnon	14/3	16/3
Cyclops	14/3	17/3
Acadia	16/3	19/3
Burgenland	20/3	23/3
From NAGASAKI		
Shanghai M.	15/3	16/3

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN		
Boissevain	15/2	24/3
Tegelberg	15/3	22/4
From MOMBASA		
Boissevain	4/3	24/3
From MELBOURNE		
Nellore	4/3	10/4
From SYDNEY		
Nellore	15/3	10/4

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN		
Tsingtao M.	15/3	17/3
Antenor	11/3	30/3
From TIENTSIN		
Shuntien	13/3	16/3
Liangchow	13/3	16/3
Chaksang	16/3	19/3
Kwaisang	15/3	20/3
Taisang	17/3	20/3
Soochow	16/3	21/3
Esang	19/3	23/3
Yochow	19/3	23/3
From HONGKONG		
Talleyrand	14/3	16/3
Shantung	11/3	16/3
From HONGKONG		
Aller	13/3	16/3
Mingsang	12/3	16/3
Kiungchow	13/3	17/3
Neumark	15/3	18/3
Java	15/3	19/3
Taiyuan	14/3	19/3
Tingsang	15/3	19/3
Kwangtung	16/3	21/3
Chenonceaux	15/3	21/3
Tai Ping	19/3	21/3
Sinkiang	17/3	21/3
Taksang	19/3	23/3
Kingyuan	19/3	22/3
From KEELUNG (Formosa)		
Tyosa M.	15/3	17/3

Vessels Leaving

NORTH CHINA COAST

CHENGTU Mar. 17. WEIHAIWEI, CHEOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Friday, March 17, at 7.30 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 16-3

KANCHOW Mar. 17. TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN. — From French Bund on Friday, March 17, at 7.30 a.m. For freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund) 16-3

SHENGKING Mar. 18. WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Saturday, March 18, at noon. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund) 18-3

MINGSANG Mar. 18 CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Saturday, March 18, at 8.30 a.m. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 17-3

TINGSANG Mar. 21. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Tuesday, March 21. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 21-3

TAKSANG Mar. 25. CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Saturday, March 25, at 5.30 a.m. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 24-3

SOUTH CHINA COAST

TJINEGARA Mar. 16. AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA, CEBU, MENADO, MACASSAR, BALI, SOERABAIA and JAVA N.C.—The J.C.J.L. ms. "Tjinegara" sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung on Thursday, March 16, taking cargo to Java and transhipment in Java. Excellent passenger accommodation. Through tickets issued to European, Australian and African Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. 16247 (4 lines). 15-3

TSINAN Mar. 16. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—French Bund on Thursday, March 16, at 6.30 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 15-3

YUSANG Mar. 17. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Friday, March 17, at 7.30 a.m. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 16-3

SHANTUNG Mar. 18. AMOY, CHUANCHOW and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Saturday, March 18, at 8.30 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 17-3

Vessels Leaving

SOUTH CHINA COAST

KIUNGCHOW Mar. 19. SWATOW, HONGKONG, KWONGCHOWWAN, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Sunday, March 19, at 9.30 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 19-3

CHAKSANG Mar. 21. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Tuesday, March 21. "A" & "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 21-3

TAIYUAN Mar. 21. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Tuesday, March 21, at 11 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 21-3

KWAISANG Mar. 22. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Wednesday, March 22. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 22-3

TAISANG Mar. 23. SWATOW, HONGKONG and HAIPHONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Thursday, March 23, at noon. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 23-3

ESANG Mar. 26. SWATOW, HONGKONG and HAIPHONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Sunday, March 26, at 6 a.m. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 25-3

JAPAN

TANTALUS Mar. 15. KOBE, OSAKA, YOKOHAMA and OTARU.—For freight and passage apply Agents, Butterfield & Swire, 21 French Bund. Tel. 82020. 15-3

CORFU Mar. 20. KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co., No. 27 The Bund. Tel. No. 11428 20-3

AJAX Mar. 22. KOBE, YOKOHAMA and OTARU For freight and passage apply Agents, Butterfield & Swire, 21 French Bund. Tel 82020. 22-3

STRAITS AND EUROPE

GLENOGLE Mar. 15. CASABLANCA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and ANTWERP via HONGKONG and STRAITS.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Agents, Glen Line Ltd. Tel. 15290. 15-3

CYCLOPS Mar. 18. LIVERPOOL and BROMBOROUGH.—For freight apply Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Agents, 21 French Bund. Tel. 82020. 18-3

MEMNON Mar. 18. MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and GLASGOW.—For freight and passage apply agents, Butterfield & Swire, 21 French Bund. Tel. 82020. 18-3

TALABOT Mar. 18. CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and OSLO via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE and PORT SAID.—Motor vessel Talabot of the Wilhelmsen Lines will be despatched from Shanghai on or about March 18, for the above-mentioned ports. Through Bills of Lading issued for all Scandinavian and Baltic ports. For freight or passage please apply to Dodwell and Company, Ltd., 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11366. 18-3

BURDWAN Mar. 21. MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, LONDON, HULL, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM and ANTWERP via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, PORT SUDAN, SUEZ, PORT SAID and MALTA.—For Freight Apply to:—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, 27 The Bund. Tel. No. 11428. 21-3

VICTORIA Mar. 23. NAPLES and GENOA via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, BOMBAY and PORT SAID.—Lloyd Triestino, 26 The Bund. Tel. 16885. 23-3

BURGENLAND Mar. 24. GENOA, ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG via PORTS.—(Captain W. Schladebach), on or about March 24, 1939. For freight and passage, please apply to Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Filiale Shanghai, 20 Canton Road. Tel. 18709. 24-3

FORMOSA Mar. 25. ALGIERS, ORAN, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO and GOTHENBURG via HONGKONG.—The Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.'s m.s. Formosa will leave Shanghai on or about March 25, for the above mentioned ports. Through Bills of Lading to all Scandinavian and Baltic ports. Cargo for U.K. ports accepted on Optional Bs/L. For freight and passage please apply to The Ekman Foreign Agencies Ltd., Hamilton House, Foochow Road Entrance. Tel. 11330. 25-3

YANGTSE Mar. 26. ORAN, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, ANTWERP, DUNKIRK via ADEN and PORT SAID.—For particulars apply to Messageries Maritimes, 9 Quai de France. Tel. 82034. 26-3

CANTON Mar. 28. MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR and LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, COCHIN, ADEN, PORT SUDAN, SUEZ, PORT SAID and MALTA.—Last tender leaves Customs Jetty 10.30 a.m. Tuesday, March 28. Hand packages only accepted by the Tender. Heavy Baggage received into Lighter at Customs Jetty between 2 and 3 p.m. on Monday, March 27. Customs Permit required for any nailed cases. For Freight and Passage Apply to:—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, 27 The Bund. Tel. No. 11428. 28-3

POTSDAM Mar. 29. GENOA, SOUTHAMPTON, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, BELAWAN, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.—For freight and passage apply to Melchers & Co., general agents, N.D.L., 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 29-3

CHENONCEAUX Mar. 31. MARSEILLES via HONGKONG SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ and PORT SAID.—Messageries Maritimes, 9 French Bund. Tel. 82054. 31-3

AMERICA

HULDA MAERSK Mar. 16. LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK.—For Freight and Passage apply to Melchers & Co., Agents, Maersk Line, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 16-3

KIYOKAWA MARU Mar. 19. NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE via SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES.—For Freight please apply to Showa Shipping Co., Ltd., 130 Hankow Road. Tel. No. 18650 and 16118. 19-3

AUSTRALASIA

NANKIN Apr. 1. (From Hongkong) SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via PORTS.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd., No. 27 The Bund. Tel. No. 11428. 1-4

Weather, Time and Tide

Wednesday, March 15, 1939 (25th day of 1st moon)	SICCAWEI March 13 16.00	March 13 21.00	March 14 4.00	March 14 9.00
Barometer inches at 32 F.	30.23	30.22	30.19	30.24
(variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.01	—0.10	—0.12	—0.11
(,, ,, 12 hrs.)	—0.08	—0.13	—0.04	+0.02
Wind (direction)	N	NE	N	N
,, (miles per hour)	7.4	6.8	3.7	5.0
Temperature (Fahr.)	45.7°	40.8°	41.5°	43.9°
Humidity %	62	79	79	68
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	10	10	8
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report March 13	Mean 1939	24 hrs. variation	66 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.28	+0.08	30.18
Temp. Min. 32.°4 Max. 49.°5	40.°9	—7.°4	44.°6
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	6.97	—	5.76

Time and Tide	15/3	16/3	17/3	18/3	19/3
Sun rises at Shanghai ..	6.05	6.04	6.03	6.01	6.00
Sun sets at Shanghai....	18.02	18.02	18.03	18.04	18.04
Moon rises at Shanghai ..	2.13	2.53	3.31	4.06	4.39
Moon sets at Shanghai ..	13.03	13.55	14.47	15.40	16.34
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	5.25	6.34	7.35	8.39	9.30
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	12.26	13.20	14.02	14.35	15.10
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	8.44	9.56	10.21	10.57	11.25
Ht. above LLW. (feet)..	7.25	8.40	8.70	8.75	8.95

Going Home?

Remember to advise us of your home address to substitute the *North-China Herald* for the *North-China Daily News*. Including postage $9 per quarter to any address in Europe or America. Telephone 11055 (Circulation).

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

Orient-San Francisco Line
via Honolulu
KAMAKURA MARU .... Apr. 1
ASAMA MARU .... Apr. 19

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HIKAWA MARU .... Mar. 29

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
NAGARA MARU .... Apr. 11
NOZIMA MARU .... Apr. 27

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Hongkong
ATUTA MARU ..... Mar. 25

European Mail Line
London, Hamburg and Marseilles via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Aden
*HAKONE MARU .... Mar. 21
øHUSIMI MARU ..... Apr. 4
(*Calls at Keelung)
(øCalls at Casablanca)

Kobe Express Service
TAIYO MARU ..... Mar. 31
TAIYO MARU ..... Apr. 10

Nagasaki Express Service
SHANGHAI MARU Mar. 17
NAGASAKI MARU .. Mar. 19
SHANGHAI MARU .. Mar. 22
NAGASAKI MARU .. Mar. 24

Shanghai-Yokohama.
HAKOZAKI MARU Mar. 15
SUWA MARU ..... Mar. 29

31 The Bund **NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA** Telephone 12842
General Passenger Agents, Cunard-White Star Line

PASSAGE FARES
Shanghai to London

Class	Single	Return
A	£88	£154
B	£68	£119
C	£64	£112

Sailings to EUROPE and UNITED KINGDOM Ports

B	MEMNON	Mar. 18	M'lles London, R'dam, H'burg, and Glasgow
	CYCLOPS	Mar. 18	for Liverpool and Bromborough
A	ANTENOR	Apr. 1	M'lles, London R'dam H'burg and Glasgow
C	AJAX	Apr. 15	M'lles, London, R'dam, H'burg and Glasgow
C	TANTALUS	Apr. 18	Havre, Liverpool and Bromborough

A monthly service is also maintained from Hongkong and Japan to Pacific Coast

Vessels due and Sailings to Japan, North China, etc.

		From	Due	Sails	For
C	TANTALUS	Liverpool	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Japan Ports
C	AJAX	Liverpool	Mar. 21	Mar. 22	Japan
C	EURYBATES	New York	Mar. 25	Mar. 26	Japan Ports
C	IXION	Pacific Coast	Mar. 23	Mar. 26	Hongkong
C	PHILOCTETES	Liverpool	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Japan Ports
A	HECTOR	Liverpool	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Taku and Dairen
C	PROTESILAUS	Gdynia	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Taku, Dairen and Japan
C	TEIRESIAS	Liverpool	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Japan

Agents: **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, 21-23 French Bund, Tel. 82020

Glen and Shire Lines

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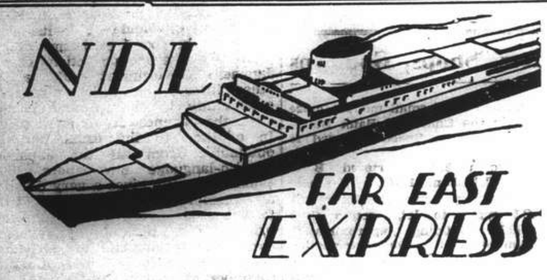

Homewards:

ss. **POTSDAM** for Genoa, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg .. .. .. Mar. 29
ms. **MARBURG** for Aden, Port Sudan, Malta, Marseilles, Casablanca, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen .. .. Apr. 4
ss. **GNEISENAU** for Genoa, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg .. .. .. May 2
ms. **REGENSBURG** for Aden, Port Sudan, Malta, Marseilles, Casablanca, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen .. .. May 2

Outwards:

ss. ALLER	Left Hongkong	Mar. 13	Due S'hai Mar. 16
ms. MARBURG	Left Cebu	Mar. 12	„ „ Mar. 22
ss. POTSDAM ...	Left Colombo ..	Mar. 13	„ „ Mar. 28
ms. REGENSBURG	Left Hamburg ..	Mar. 11	„ „ Apr. 14
ss. FRANKEN	Left Antwerp ..	Feb. 24	„ „ Apr. 15

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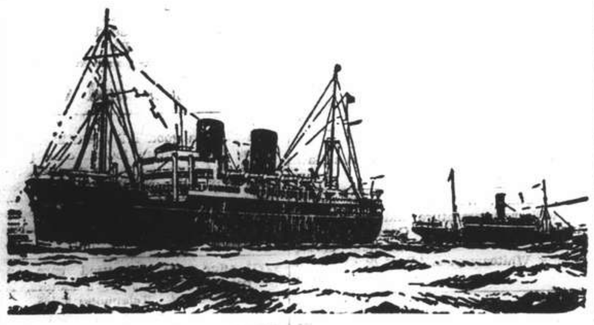

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Apr.	11	†CORFU	15,000
	18	‡*SOMALI	7,000
	25	†CHITRAL	15,000

		From Shanghai	Tonnage
May	9	CARTHAGE ..	15,000
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NELLORE	H. C. Stratford	Apr. 11	May 5	May 24
TANDA	M. B. Skinner	May 12	June 3	June 22

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Mar. 21	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Chenonceaux	Mar. 28	Mar. 30	Mar. 31
Mar. 31	Apr. 3	Apr. 5	Maréchal Joffre	Apr. 8	Apr. 10	Apr. 11
Apr. 14	Apr. 17	Apr. 19	Jean Laborde	Apr. 22	Apr. 24	Apr. 25
Apr. 28	May 1	May 3	Félix Roussel	May 6	May 8	May 9
May 12	May 15	May 17	Pres. Doumer	May 20	May 22	May 23

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ss. **OLDENBURG** Mar. 30 1939. Genoa, A'werp, R'dam. H'burg.

Outward vessels latest movements:

			Due Shanghai
ss. NEUMARK	Left Singapore	Mar. 6	Mar. 18
mv. RAMSES	Passed Suez	Mar. 4	Mar. 31
mv. KULMERLAND	Left Rotterdam	Mar. 2	Apr. 12

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	Arrival.	Departure.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Mar. 14	Mar. 15 at 11 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Mar. 17	Mar. 18 at 11 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Mar. 21	Mar. 22 at 11 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Mar. 24	Mar. 25 at 11 a.m.
ss DAIREN MARU	Mar. 28	Mar. 29 at 11 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Mar. 31	Apr. 1 at 11 a.m.

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ss. KOGA MARU ..... Mar. 17

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Hand packages only will be accepted by tender.
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ms. **MARCHEN MAERSK**
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ms ACADIA	March 19
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ms. Titania leaves Hamburg Feb. 28, due Shanghai Apr. 10
ms. Tamerlane leaves Hamburg Mar. 29, due Shanghai May 9

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ms. Talabot loads Shanghai .. .. March 23
ms. Talleyrand loads Shanghai .. .. April 19

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TYOSA MARU ..... Apr. 5
For Keelung and Amoy
HUKUKEN MARU .... Mar. 27
HUKUKEN MARU .... Apr. 11

Hongkong Sailings

For South America via Africa
RIO de JANEIRO MARU Mar. 28
MONTEVIDEO MARU .. Apr. 27
For Africa
*LONDON MARU ..... Apr. 5
ARABIA MARU ..... May 5
For Bombay
*EIHUKU MARU ..... Apr. 3
For Calcutta
SUMATRA MARU .... Apr. 20

Keelung Sailings

For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Apr. 3
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
GANGES MARU ..... Apr. 21

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*HOKUROKU MARU .... Apr. 11
For European Ports via New York
*SANYO MARU ..... Mar. 27
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TOKYO MARU ..... Mar. 31
For New Zealand via Australia
TOKYO MARU ..... Mar. 31
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*ATLAS MARU ..... May —

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Empress of Asia	Apr. 1	Apr. 3	Apr. 5	Apr. 7	Apr. 14	Apr. 20
Empress of Canada	Apr. 16	—	Apr. 19	Apr. 21	Apr. 28	May 3
Empress of Russia	Apr. 29	May 1	May 3	May 5	May 12	May 18
Empress of Japan	May 14	—	May 17	May 19	May 25	May 30

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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE	Apr. 10	Apr. 13	Apr. 15

HONGKONG AND MANILA:

	Leave Shanghai		Leave Shanghai
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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE	Apr. 1	PRESIDENT COOLIDGE	July 19

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The News of the Week

Complete and authentic in its statement of facts, not rumours; trenchant and witty in its cartoons and other features, and well illustrated by photographs — the "North-China Herald" is the newspaper to send to the family and friends abroad.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD
17 THE BUND, Shanghai TELEPHONE 11055

Midland Bank, Ltd., Meeting

Chairman's Comments on Movements of Foreign Balances and their Results

THE ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Midland Bank, Ltd., has been held at the Head Office of the Bank, London.

The Chairman, the Right Hon. R. McKenna, said:

I propose to say something today upon a matter which has attracted much comment, the movement of foreign balances and the effect of the movement upon the banks. In common with all other business undertakings, banks felt the decline of trade activity during the first half of last year, but it was not until the autumn that they became affected in a special way by the withdrawal on a large scale of foreign funds, a withdrawal induced by the grave international anxieties at that time.

For the purpose of financing world trade considerable foreign balances are always held with London banks. These, however, are sometimes heavily supplementd for reasons having nothing to do with trade: a change of opinion as to the economic or political stability of this or that country will lead to large transfers from one centre to another. At one time London may be the favoured depository, at another New York. In 1936 and 1937 foreign balances in London were steadily increased, reaching their maximum in the spring of last year. The movement was then reversed as the European political outlook became threatening, and in nine months nearly the whole addition to foreign balances, accumulated over more than two years, has been re-transferred from London to other centres.

Effects of Movement of Funds

The interesting feature for us in this huge transfer of funds lies in the operations of the Exchange Equalization Account. During the years when foreigners were increasing their balances in London the Exchange Account prevented a too rapid rise in the exchange value of sterling by continual purchases of gold. Part of the gold was re-sold to the Bank of England, but even so the accumulation by the Exchange Account was very large. When the movement of foreign balances was reversed and heavy sales of sterling over the exchanges took place, the Exchange Account again exercised its function of maintaining a fairly steady day-to-day rate for sterling, and sold gold as readily as it had previously bought it.

To see how the banks were specially affected by the withdrawal of foreign deposits we may follow the course of a typical transaction. When a foreign deposit is withdrawn, the cheque drawn upon the bank is met in the clearing by a claim upon the bank's balance at the Bank of England. A number of intermediate transactions may then take place in which the money passes through the hands of exchange brokers, bullion dealers and their banks. For the sake of simplicity we may omit these from consideration and, looking only at the conclusion of the various dealings, we find that the money paid out by the bank from its Bank of England balance goes to pay for gold sold by the Exchange Equalization Account, and is then utilized by the Exchange Account in taking up Treasury bills. Thus at this stage public deposits in the Bank of England are increased by the amount paid for Treasury bills, corresponding to the reduction in bankers' balances arising from the withdrawal of the foreign deposit.

Reduction of Cash Reserves

It is here that the banks feel the pinch in the reduction of their cash reserves. The money has passed out of the banking stream into the pool of public deposits. Ordinarily, however, the consequent stringency is only temporary and is continually being eased. The Government does not keep an unusually large balance for long; the added amount of its balance is shortly distributed among contractors and others, who have their accounts with the joint stock banks, and in this way the money comes back to the joint stock banks as a deposit and passes once again into bankers' balances in the accounts of the Bank of England. Thus the original cash position of the banks as a whole is in the end made good, and, on the supposition—to which I shall refer later—that they are able to work back to their customary ratios, deposits also will in due course be restored. The only important change will be that a larger proportion of the deposits will be domestic and a smaller proportion foreign.

We may note that the withdrawal of the exceptional foreign deposits accumulated in recent years has not materially diminished the importance of London as a centre for financing world trade. But far more noteworthy is the fact that, contrary to all previous experience, the transfer was effected without any rise in the Bank rate. There was no monetary restriction to aggravate the shrinkage of internal business which was already taking place as the universal falling away of 1938 developed. Although in the autumn interest rates in the money market stiffened, the movement was without effect on the cost of accommodation for business. The abundance of available bank credit was unimpaired, a small decline in advances being due, not to any restrictive policy, but simply to a natural reduction in demand for borrowed money in the uncertain trade outlook.

Thus we see how with this new and efficient instrument, the Exchange Equalization Account, in skilful operation there need be no conflict between the measures required to cope with large and irregular exchange movements and the measures required to maintain an internal monetary policy appropriate to the conditions of domestic business and finance. The conduct of the Exchange Account is entrusted to the Bank of England, acting as agent for the Treasury, and the events of last year afforded a valuable test of the working of a managed currency under exceptional and very difficult conditions. I could quote many examples to show how, under the gold standard, external influences caused grave disturbance to internal credit. The vulnerability of the money market to external influences was extreme, and was due mainly to the statutory obligation to maintain the pound sterling at a fixed gold value. Today the central bank is no longer under this obligation; there is freedom to allow the rate of exchange to swing more widely and, by judicious purchases or sales of gold as foreign balances increase or diminish, to take the weight of great international movements of funds without affecting internal trade credit.

A more lasting result of the outward flow of foreign funds than its reaction upon the banks is found in the appreciation of the dollar. The first effect of the outflow was to create a demand for dollars which, not being offset by a simultaneous sale of gold, tended to depress sterling in the exchange market. As the outflow continued, the counteracting influence of the gold sales lagged constantly behind, and sterling sank to a lower level. The recent fall of sterling was the reverse of what happened in earlier years, when the inflow of foreign funds, notwithstanding the very large purchases of gold, forced the dollar down, down even to a level at which sterling probably became materially overvalued. Thus, even though in both periods the weight of the transfer was ultimately carried by official dealings in gold, nevertheless under the pressure of the inward flow of foreign funds sterling touched 5.04, while on the outward movement it fell momentarily to 4.62.

New System and the Old

The Exchange Equalization Account is an essential part of the machinery for regulating monetary conditions. Let me observe, however, that no monetary mechanism can of itself perform the numerous and complicated tasks connected with the control of currency and credit. In internal policy, for instance, it must always be difficult to draw a precise line between the legitimate demands of trade and the illegitimate demands of excessive speculation. Expansion and contraction cannot be regulated by a sort of financial thermostat, acting automatically according to the temperature of the economic body. No automatic system could be devised which would prove sufficiently elastic or adaptable for the purpose. The new technique of monetary management called into being since 1931 requires for its proper exercise far more knowledge, judgment and skill than were needed in working on the gold standard. There was no room for doubt then as to the action to be taken. If too much gold was leaving the country the Bank rate was put up and credit restricted until gold flowed back. If gold was coming in beyond what was necessary for reserve requirements, the Bank rate was lowered until foreign borrowing checked the inward flow.

The Bank Rate

The simplicity, the almost automatism, of currency and credit control under the gold standard has been highly praised. But at what cost to trade and industry did the system operate? The Bank rate might have to be raised when internal conditions required not restriction but expansion of credit—as for example last year, when the outflow of gold would have led to severe credit restriction at the very time when confidence was already shaken and enterprise languishing. Seen in retrospect, the pre-war automatism in monetary affairs meant doing nothing until an acute stage of financial weakness had been reached—a stage at which drastic action was inevitable, however damaging its effects might be on industry and trade. But why should the British industrialist and trader pay more for credit, or find credit more difficult to obtain, because foreign capitalists choose to transfer their bank balances from London to New York? Today human skill and judgment must take the place of automatism. Open market dealings by the Bank of England and the operations of the Exchange Equalization Account are the modern instruments of control, and after several years' experience we can appreciate how well they have been used. Monetary management on this scale is a new system and therefore in some degree experimental, but we all recognize the readiness of the authorities to profit by experience and the adaptation of methods to changing needs.

Position of Gold

It must not be overlooked that the departure from the gold standard is by no means the same thing as the abandonment of gold as an instrument of monetary policy. Gold plays and will continue to play an essential part in the exchange relations between countries conducting the bulk of international trade. But for us it no longer plays a governing part. True, our stock of gold is much larger than ever it was in the old days, but the essence of the present system lies not in the amount but in the availability of the stock. The gold both in the Exchange Equalization Account and in the Bank of England can be made immediately available, as we have recently seen, for regulating the external value of sterling without necessarily affecting our internal issue of currency. The great achievement of monetary progress since 1931 is the discovery that our domestic business can be protected against extraneous developments with which it has nothing to do and for which it is not responsible, and that we can expand or contract credit according to internal needs. To this extent at least we have become masters in our own house.

I say "to this extent" because when we consider the prospects of business we have to remember that a good monetary system will facilitate trade but cannot make it. It is akin to cheap and convenient transport, which carries the goods but does not produce them. When world conditions are adverse to trade we cannot escape altogether from the general decline, however efficient our monetary system may be. At the present time sustained recovery in the United States would be the biggest single factor in a general revival of world trade. There have recently been welcome signs of recovery in that country, but we cannot be certain that it is on a solid foundation until we see a convincing revival of capital investment. New capital construction on a large scale, which is essential for the maintenance of a high level of employment, will be undertaken only when men of business can allow themselves a confident outlook on the future. Confidence breeds enterprise, and enterprise calls for the expenditure of the capital funds representing the accumulation of savings. If, as in America, savings are left idle through fear of loss and are not ventured freely in new enterprise, trade depression sets in and unemployment increases. There is no similar ground for depression in our own country, but we cannot isolate ourselves from depressing factors elsewhere. The most we can say is that the decline here has been less than in many other countries and that our general standard of living has been fully maintained.

Taxation and Borrowing

The problem of the proper use to be made of the nation's savings presents at the moment no difficulties for us; it is solved by the fact that the Government has come into the market as a borrower on a large scale. The great additional expenditure on armaments has to be met, and the question of ways and means is gravely exercising the minds of all engaged in commerce and industry, no less than the mind of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We shall agree that the method we want to see adopted is the one which in the long run will be best for the country. I remember that, when in 1915 it was my lot to go to the Exchequer, one of my first duties was to receive a very important deputation of bankers and merchants of the City of London who came to press upon me the need for an increase of taxation. I was fully in accord with their opinion, and in the autumn of that year introduced a second budget increasing taxation heavily. I mention this to show that the spirit of sacrifice is not wanting in our people when an emergency clearly confronts them. The willingness to do the right thing is not in quesiton; the problem is how to raise the requisite resources without injury to our total national production.

The choice lies between additional taxation, borrowing, or something of each. If labour today were in full employment I should, for my part, unhesitatingly lay the emphasis on taxation. But when there is very considerable unemployment, questions arise which may lead to a different conclusion. New taxation disturbs industry for the time being by reducing the demand for goods of widespread consumption, or at any rate by creating a belief that there will be such a reduction in the near future. Orders are withheld and employment is consequently diminished. In a condition of full employment the labour so displaced might readily be absorbed, but when we have already nearly two million people unemployed we must be careful not to add to their number. The additional expenditure by the Government ought if possible to be so directed as to bring into productive activity men and women who are now out of employment. Taxation will not help in this respect; borrowing, on the other hand, under existing conditions will stimulate employment, and as the demand for labour grows industrialists will be forced ultimately to draw from the pool of unemployed. The limit to this policy is obviously reached when all labour employable at a profit at the current rate of wages is fully engaged, but we are a long way from that condition at the present time.

Government Expenditure

It may be asked, however: What effect will this huge Government expenditure have on the balance of international payments? Obviously for a country which produces within its own borders so little of the raw materials required for re-armament, the carrying out of a vast programme such as Great Britain has undertaken must involve an expansion of the volume of imports, against which there is no prospect of countervailing exports. Add to this the laying in of stocks of food and other necessaries, and there arises a strong probability that our current income from sales abroad of British goods and services and the yield on our overseas investments may be insufficient to meet our purchases. A year ago I suggested that the balance of payments is under ordinary conditions a test of whether we are right or wrong in going on with an expansive monetary policy. I expressed some doubt as to the accuracy of previous estimates, but it may well be now that our specially enlarged imports have not been financed out of current income from abroad. Are we then to infer that the time has come when our monetary policy should be reversed, and restrictive financial measures adopted in order to reduce consumption?

I do not think we need contemplate, as an early necessity, any such drastic—and damaging—steps. The temporary enlargement of imports for purposes of defence is a different matter from a growth of imports for immediate consumption. If we are incurring a deficit on our current balance of payments we must, it is true, be drawing on our capital abroad; but so far as we are accumulating stocks we are merely exchanging one kind of asset for another. In any case we are not drawing on our capital abroad to maintain a standard of living higher than we can afford. If it should become clear that rearmament is causing true inflation, as indicated by over-employment and an all-round rise in costs, it will, I think, be undeniable that restrictive measures have become a matter of urgency. But I see no sign of a near approach to that condition.

From all this I conclude that our monetary system and practice are well fitted to cope with the great demands imposed by national necessitics. We are, moreover, far stronger than ever before to face any possibilities of financial disturbance that might arise from developments abroad. We are technically better equipped for management, in which our authorities are achieving by experience a rising standard of skill. Above all, under the guiding hand of the Treasury, a high degree of co-ordination is being attained between the major elements in our monetary system, the Bank of England and the commercial banks.

Score Dead in U.S. Blizzards

Snow and Sleet Storms Ravage 21 States

New York, Mar. 14.

Almost a score of deaths were reported last night in the widespread three-day sleet and snow storm gripping 21 states which was climaxed today by a fourteen inch snowfall in northern New York and New England, the worst blizzard experienced there in five years.

Scores of commercial planes were grounded along the 200-mile wide storm belt and traffic on countless highways was endangered.

The storm belt was bordered on the south by heavy rains and on the north by sub-zero weather. In some areas warmer weather melted heavy snows and resulted in minor floods.—United Press.

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WANTED, foreign salesman having ability to secure orders in tailoring business. Please address Box 1647, NCDN. -2756

TAKE your first serious step to success by training with Farmer's Commercial College, 264 Kiangse Road. Telephone 14967. -2159

WANTED immediately for office equipment business, Japanese or Japanese-speaking salesman able to furnish fidelity bond or guarantee. Salary and commission. Box 1817, NCDN. 11422

WANTED capable customs clerk with first-class connections. Good prospects, write giving full particulars to Box 1805, NCDN. -3039

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of four dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.65.

ADVERTISER would like to place reliable chauffeur available month end. Address Box 1822, NCDN. -3070

ENGLISH lady requires position in any capacity. Capable supervising and handling big staff. Excellent saleswoman. Slight knowledge typing. Will take half-time. Best results assured. Address Box 1823, NCDN. -3073

STENO-typist desires position. Excellent references, six months experience. Salary to start $85. Box 1831, NCDN. 11421

PIANIST wishes to join or form orchestra for light or classical music. Address Box 1824, NCDN. -3076

SHIPPING man with first-class experience in executive and routine work, seeks position with well-established firm only. Address Box 1838, NCDN. -3096

AUSTRIAN lady, very well-experienced in shoe/stationery and household goods, as well as decorations of windows, seeks position. Please address Box 1839, NCDN -3098

YOUNG lady, qualified journalist, secretary-stenographer. Telephone 52197, Room 8, (mornings), evenings 7 p.m. Box 1366, NCDN. -3100

SALESMAN, foreigner, 30, speaking French, English fluently, seeks position, twelve years' experience in foreign leading firms. Box 1791, NCDN. -3019

FIRST-class autogenical welder, teacher, from Vienna, with good knowledge of English language, desires suitable position. Address Box 1766, NCDN. -2974

GERMAN chemist, expert in all kind soap-making, perfumery and cosmetics, 16 years' experience, seeks position. Box 1705, NCDN. -2880

EXPERIENCED salesman of medicine, hospital suppliers, provisions, desires change. Good connection with doctors, hospitals, pharmacies, compradores. Box 1789, NCDN. -3016

BRITON, age 32, competent in accountancy and office work, knowledge French and Chinese, open for engagement from April. Outport no objection. Write Box 1797, NCDN. -3029

Educational

AUTO-driving lessons (your car). Licence guaranteed. Telephone 70968, Room 2. -3069

TAKE a course, single or complete, at The Shanghai Business College, the foremost business training centre. Pitman's Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial English, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Successes second to none in Shanghai. Principal: S. C. Potter, F.R.Econ.S. 320 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17733. 11420

LADY wants lessons in Italian language and Chinese art. Qualified teachers, preferable German-speaking, address Box 1834, NCDN. -3092

PIANIST, accompanist, pupil of Professor Leonid Kreutzer, gives piano lessons. Address Box 1825, NCDN. -3077

WANTED English conversation lessons given by experienced, young, British lady-teacher to German gentleman. Please address Box 1790, NCDN. -3017

GERMAN lessons given by experienced German lady teacher. Twice weekly, $10 per month. Telephone 74393. -2629

ENGLISH by well-experienced lady-teacher, university graduate, teacher at local college; conversation, grammar and reading. Private lessons and groups. Beginners and advanced. Box 1717, NCDN, or Telephone 78355. 11251

COMPLETE Commercial Course. Shorthand (Gregg or Pitman), Typewriting, Bookkeeping, English, Coding, Filing. Individual tuition. Rules patiently, carefully, and clearly explained. Day and evening classes. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney, Steno-typist Academy, 173 Seymour Road. Apartment 301. 11063

Personal

LADY desires to meet gentleman, Dutch, German, English. Age 40-45. View friendship. Strictly confidential. Address Box 1729, NCDN. -2896

Business Opportunities

PHARMACY for sale on Avenue Joffre. Important stock, good clientele and spacious premises. Apply to Shanghai International Agency, 33 Szechuen Road, Room 402, Sole Agents. -3085

FOR SALE, well-equipped ladies and gentlemen beauty parlour; excellent clientele, owner leaving. For particulars address Box 1738, NCDN. -2690

ADVERTISERS have capital available for investment in sound commercial undertakings, where services of complete business organisation could be utilised. Address Box 3408, NCDN. 11124

WANTED to buy any kind of business, outright cash terms. Bar, restaurant, night-club, shop, etc. Box 1806, NCDN. -3041

FOR SALE, bar-restaurant having American and British clientele. $9,000 only. Box 1807, NCDN. -3042

For Sale—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE, two sewing machines, gramophone with cabinet, cut-glass, lamps, a lot of other articles. 7 Columbia Road, Telephone 23389. -3064

SHIRTS and pyjamas made to measure. Genuine silk and English materials, from $6.50. Razon's, Central Road. 11130

PACKING cases, various sizes, for sale. Apply Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. 11417

FOR SALE, Waygood Otis lift motor with new armature and lift fittings, including steel ropes. Central heating Boiler parts. Large kitchen stove. Apply Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. 11416

THE Russian Convent Dairy, 350 Avenue du Roi Albert, Telephone 73209, offers you highest grade milk, fresh cream, sour cream, fresh cheese, butter, sour milk and varenetz. Everything is prepared personally by nuns. -2681

FOR SALE, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture. Telephone 72020 between 9 and 2 and after 5. -2927

CROWN Hosiery, 239 Cardinal Mercier and Branch Office, Central Arcade, Room 41C., Third Floor. Large selection of chiffon and service-weight stockings. Latest shades. Also chiffon scarves. Beautiful designs. -2646

YORKSHIRE-style cured and smoked boneless ham and breakfast bacon from white pigs, average weight 12 and 8 lb., $1.10 and 85 cents respectively. C.O.D. free Shanghai. German and Italian style salami, $1.25 lb. Mail orders accepted. Martin Krogh, Tsingtao, Post Office Box 201. 11342

TOWELS. Ship and Machine brands. Face towels, bath towels, bath sheets, bath mats and towelling, etc. First-grade quality at moderate prices. Manufactured by The Tuck Chong Weaving Factory (Established 1915) Office 10 Wongkashaw Gardens, (Avenue Road, Carter Road east). Telephone 57024. -2494

STOCKINGS. McCallums, Kayser, Misionknit, 9½-10, $4.75. Vanraalte, 9.50. Serviceweight, $2.60. Lisle, $1.85. Razon's, Central Road. 11136

FOR SALE, Weber grand-piano. Excellent condition. Telephone 70450. -2737

ONE lady's imported bicycle, small size, nearly new, $35. Also doll's furniture and children's books. Box 1794, NCDN. -3056

X-STITCH 54-in. tea-sets, $2.25; towels, 25 cents; laundry bags, $1.80; lace runners, $1.10; woollen gloves, $1; crochet gloves, 85 cents. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 11334

PUSH pencils, $2.50 each. Wholesale and retail. Also 4-colour pencils, inkstands, penholders, etc. Anderson Brothers, Printers, Stationers, 271 Kiangse Road, Telephone 12377. 11206

NICK'S second-hand furniture store. Buying and selling new and second-hand furniture, household effects, etc 146A Route des Sœurs, Telephone 73937 -2570

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED, full-size ping-pong table. Box 1829, NCDN, or Telephone 13321. -3067

SECOND-hand, full-size English billiard table, good condition, with accessories. Reply giving price. Box 1818, NCDN. -3063

PING-pong table in good condition, regular size, complete with table base and net. Address Box 1833, NCDN. 11430

WANTED, second hand piano-accordion, very good condition. Telephone 17317 office hours. 11446

FOREIGN-made safe wanted. Address offers Box 1813, NCDN. -3052

WANTED Acme Code, second-hand, good condition. State price. Address Box 1529, NCDN. -2446

WANTED Lombard General Code, second-hand, good condition. State price. Address Box 1750, NCDN. 11124

Lost

NOTICE is hereby given that Premium Bond No. 57551-AB issued by the International Savings Society in the name of Miss D. W. Herzberg, has been declared lost and will be considered as null and void from date. The public is hereby warned against negotiating same. -3060

LOST Wharf Delivery Order No. 61, ex ss. President Taft, covering 20 cases "Sperry" cereals marked W. O. & Co., Ltd. Indent No. S.255, No. 1 and up, Shanghai, same is hereby declared null and void. Dodwell & Co., Ltd. 11392

LOST. Chinese Custom's Certificate No. F736 issued to Yu Lung Silk Store, was lost. The said certificate is now declared null and void. -3059

Miscellaneous

STAMPS. Buy and sell. Approvals submitted. Exchange invited. Address Emile Widler, 16 Muping Road, Tsingtao. -3037

A group of musicians, anxious to form an amateur orchestra would be glad to hear of any other amateurs who would like to join. Those interested, please communicate immediately with Box 1343, NCDN. 11442

Mme Hassel, milliner and dressmaker, 865 Yuyuen Road, House 33, Telephone 21220. Orders taken. Latest styles. Large selection of fashionable books. -2649

CARPETS cleaned thoroughly by steam and chemicals. Rugs dyed, repaired and stored. Esso Co., Telephone 12170. -2655

Radios

PREPARE for world's finest broadcasts from San Francisco. Newest 1939 eight-tube all-wave radios with automatic tuning are standard at $395. Don't pay more. Ask Mr. Stewart American Radio Equipment Co, 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. 11359

RADIO O.K.? For minor repairs, balancing, cleaning, $2 only. Telephone 85379, Chang's Radio Corporation, 586 Joffre. -2579

Animals

LOST from 109 Amherst Avenue, white Thibetan poodle with one black ear, name Schnuffy. Good reward. Telephone 21789. -2080

IF your pony should die would you be compensated? For pony insurance apply to Hugh Middleton & Co. 45 Kiukiang Road. 11212

Houses and Land

LOT wanted, ¼ to ½ mow in residential district French Concession. Title deed. Send plans and price. Box 1780, NCDN. -2998

Motor Cars and Cycles

WANTED a good Baby-Austin, Morris or Ford. State lowest cash price, model and give telephone number. Address Box 1832, NCDN. 11431

FOR SALE, 1939 model, four-door sedan, four cylinders. 17 Lorton Terrace. -3087

WE offer cash for used cars and trucks. Apply Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -3066

ADVERTISER wishes buy second-hand motor-cycle. Offers by letter stating price. A.D., 109 MacGregor Road. -3068

FOR SALE, Fiat, model 521, four-door sedan, 1932, good running order, new battery. Bargain, 150 Tifeng Road, House 47. 11447

SERVICE your car for $3 a month, with Shanghai Motors, 425 Rue Ratard, Telephone 73135. Second-hand cars, bought, sold and repaired at reasonable rates. -2856

FOR SALE, Chevrolet four-door sedan, model 1932, good condition. Telephone 72020. -2970

RENAULT, four-door sedan, 1932, 22 m.p.g. Excellent condition, owner leaving. Telephone 21070 from 12-2, 5-7 p.m. -3051

FOR SALE, Auburn coupe, good running order. Recently overhauled, will sell at $650. Telephone 16933. -3033

Office Cars

LEFT offered large, roomy, closed car Avenue Petain/Szechuen Road. Moderate charge. Box 1819, NCDN. -3065

LEFT wanted, mornings only, Petain-Frelupt to Hamilton House or Bund. Telephone 13184, R.D. Ralfe. -3067

Boats

PARTNER wanted sharing cost/upkeep of sea-going Ningpo junk, for week-end and holiday cruising. Address Box 1814, NCDN. -3055

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before March 30, after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 525, 1105, 1289, 1294, 1297, 1305, 1346, 1352, 1361, 1369, 1372, 1375, 1378, 1388, 1393, 1402, 1412, 1449, 1510, 1558, 1572, 1574, 1585, 1586, 1591, 1592, 1594, 1595, 1601, 1608, 1638, 1642, 1683.

Chinese Servants

ADVERTISER recommends baby-amah, exclusively honest and clean. Loves children. Speaks English. Address Box 1836, NCDN. -3095

COOK-boy and amah (wife) available immediately due to employers leaving. Telephone 34710. -3089

GOOD cook-boy highly recommended, can cook English and German style. Speaks German also. Telephone 32296, 1711 Bubbling Well Road, Continental Butchery. -3086

CAN anyone recommend a reliable and honest No. 1 house-boy and house-coolie? No cook-boys need apply. Address Box 1827, NCDN. -3084

ADVERTISER recommends good baby-amah, very clean, capable in washing, sewing and knitting. 12 years employment. Telephone 75529. -3074

FIRST-class cook or cook-boy. Very clean, well-recommended, best references. Address Box 1820, NCDN. -3062

COOK-boy highly recommended. Best references, long experience, clean and healthy, seeks position in American/British family. Address Box 1837, NCDN. -3097

BABY-amah, highly recommended by Mrs. R. J. Hayes. Clean, careful, trustworthy. Telephone 74847 during tiffin hours, or address Box 1841, NCDN. 11438

72782 GENERAL Employment Agency! Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs. Foreign management. Quick service. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2797

GOOD cook-boy, quiet, courteous, good cook, clean and honest servant, seeks position. Recommended. Box 1796, NCDN. -3028

GOOD, honest cook-boy, highly recommended. British/American cooking, speaking English, willing, clean. Address Box 1803, NCDN. -2937

GOOD cook-boy, plain cook, highly recommended, speaks English very well. Hardworker, honest, clean. Box 1809, NCDN. -3043

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). The one and only with 3,000 satisfied customers. Cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen. -2907

AMERICAN-owned, modern employment bureau offers you picked servants. Also watchmen and bodyguards. Telephone 84196. Open all day. Quick service. -2948

BRITON highly recommends cook-boy, honest, clean, economical. Telephone 50699. -2939

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2796

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, 10-7 p.m., 153 Nanking Road, Flat A2, fourth floor, Room 401. Telephone 12160. -3092

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road Apartment 30, Second Floor. 11139

FULLY-qualified masseur, diploma, gives Swedish, medical massage, at client's home, by appointment. Telephone 73861 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. -2428

Furnished Apartments

TO LET 4-roomed apartment (option to take three rooms) well-furnished, modern convenience. Bubbling Well Road. Owner leaving for six months or longer. Telephone 35202, 9-2 p.m. 11429

FOR SALE or sub-let, furnished two-roomed apartment, all modern conveniences. Ascot Apartment 104. Telephone 32791 or 38878. -3061

THREE-roomed flat, large verandah, in modern apartment house. Seymour Road. Cheap rental. Furniture including piano, linen, cutlery and crockery, $10,000. Box 1821, NCDN. -3080

TO LET, two-roomed, fully-furnished, modern, steam-heated apartment. Verandah, bathroom, kitchen. Taxes, hot-water, linen, china, crockery, etc. $160. Suitable for bachelor or couple. Tifeng Road. Telephone 20666. -3010

TUNSIN Road, four-roomed modern apartment, two bathrooms, glassed-in porch, verandah, facing south, to let, as from April 1. Rental $300 including heating, taxes, garage. Furniture A1 condition, to be taken over for $2,750. Telephone 22620 between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. -3071

TO LET, rooms, flats, apartment, houses, shops, furnished/unfurnished. Available immediately. 1272 Avenue Joffre, Commission Agency. -2795

TO LET in exclusive apartment house, French Concession, completely furnished flat, two rooms and dinette, for five months. Telephone 70103 between 12-2 p.m. and after 6 p.m. -3031

TO LET, fully-furnished, including linen, cutlery and crockery. Three months only, from April 1. Three-roomed apartment, Bubbling Well Road. Box 1808, NCDN. 11418

WE have for sale, furnished, different apartments and houses. Agency Korlin, 146A/1 Route des Soeurs, Telephone 78499. -3049

Unfurnished Apartments

OWING to H.C.L. advertiser anxious to exchange modern, commodious and nicely situated four-roomed flat in western district, for a three-roomed flat in same district. Full particulars to Box 1804, NCDN. -3059

TWO-roomed modern apartment, Concession, west, to exchange for house, preferably with garden. Vicinity Albert/Ratard. Box 1590, NCDN. -2669

Rooms Without Board

TO LET, medium room, furnished, with conveniences, quiet locality near Park. Brenan Road, Lane 37, House 115. Telephone 22794. -2984

DESIRABLE accommodation available, steamheated, quiet, clean house, for transient guests, daily terms $3-$5 Telephone 74982. -2369

TO LET, for quiet, responsible gentleman, big, smartly furnished room, Bearn Apartment. Telephone, bath attached. Telephone 17779. -3024

WELL-furnished room, all conveniences, in small family. Bachelors preferred. Apply 153H Route des Soeurs, Apartment 37. -3056

Rooms with Board

LARGE, double, south room. Also April 1, sitting-room, small bedroom, bathroom. English-owned house. Large garden. Mrs. Chalmers, 45 Route Ghisi. Telephone 78219. -3064

KINGSCLERE, 30 Weihaiwei Road, available April 1, double room with sleeping porch, verandah and private bathroom. -3096

TWO well-furnished rooms, together or separately, with bathroom, garden, garage, all conveniences, with board, in western district, bus-station. Telephone 23389, 9-10 a.m., 5-6 p.m. 7 Columbia Road. -3021

TO LET: comfortable south room with bathroom for bachelor of good standing, in private family, quiet locality near Country Hospital. Board optional. Apply Box 1555, NCDN. 11238

TO LET, comfortable south room, with bathroom, in private family, quiet locality near Country Hospital. Board optional. Address Box 1555, NCDN. 11239

Offices, Shops, Godowns

TO LET, large and small modern office space in the Chartered Bank Building, 18 The Bund. Space arranged to suit tenants' requirements. Apply Eric Davies, Room 214, Chartered Bank Building. Telephone 15874. 11137

OFFICE space to let, ground floor Arnhold Building, approximately 5,000 square feet. For information please apply to Cathay Land Co., Telephone 11430. 11138

TO LET office space approximately 4,000 square feet, Nanking Road, near Bund. Apply Atkinson & Dallas Ltd. 11262

Summer Resorts

STRAND Hotel, Peitaiho-Beach. Opens June. For accommodation apply Mrs. M. Liske, 10 Canal Road, Tientsin. 11413

HAKONE, lake-side Furuya Hotel Cottages. Quiet and cool in summer; good view of the lake and Mt. Fuji. Boating, sailing, fishing, swimming, hiking, etc. Very comfortable for a long stay. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Please apply to the manager.

KING'S Hotel, Weihaiwei. Spend your summer vacation in enjoyable and peaceful surroundings. The aforementioned Hotel offers you an ideal holiday, at reasonable cost. Large airy rooms facing the sea. Excellent cuisine under foreign supervision. Children and invalids specially catered for. For terms and full particulars apply to the Management, or Mrs. Lemiere, Henley House, Telephone 37123, Room 33. 11379

Furnished Houses

DETACHED house, four-roomed, garage and garden. Furniture for sale. Western district. Long lease. Address Box 1835, NCDN. -3094

TO LET, seven-roomed, modern, well-furnished house, from May 1 to October 31, three bathrooms, garage, etc., big garden. Great Western Road. Address Box 1432, NCDN 11443

Unfurnished Houses

ROOMS or complete house to let, from April 1, very nice house with garden and garage, near French Park. Box 1778, NCDN. -2999

Wanted to Rent

WANTED, furnished house/apartment of four/five rooms. Will buy furniture. Telephone 84196. -3024

WANTED about April/May, two, three or four unfurnished rooms with cooking possibility as office and flat. Address Box 1842, NCDN. -3025

WANTED, from April 1, furnished room, for young lady. Central district, preferably Embankment Building. Box 1840, NCDN -3022

WANTED furnished apartment/house. Willing to pay best price for furniture and key-money. Telephone 74850. -2398

WANTED immediately modern two-storied house, with garden and garage, furnished/unfurnished. Anywhere in French Concession. Box 1353, NCDN. -2430

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SEXUOLOGICAL CLINIC
Dir. Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
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All Rheumatic and Muscular Pains, and All Skin Diseases, Pimples, ECZEMAS, HONGKONG FOOT, etc., instantly relieved and speedily cured.
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"The Japan Chronicle"
DAILY AND WEEKLY
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